FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BTA ANNOUNCES GENSCHER VISIT; OUTLINES PROSPECTS

AU021553 Sofia BTA in English 0758 GMT 2 Mar 85

["The Coming Political Week" -- BTA headline]

[Excerpt] Sofia, March 2 (BTA) -- Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the FRG will arrive here next week on an official visit. The visit will take place at the invitation of the leader of the Bulgarian diplomacy Mr. Petur Mladenov.

Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher has visited Bulgaria several times in the capacity of the leader of the FRG diplomacy. This visit is expected to take place in an atmosphere of sincerity, efficiency and mutual respect and to contribute not only to the activization of the economy and techno-scientific relations between the two countries but also to consolidating trust and cooperation between the East and the West and to easing international tension.

The FRG is Bulgaria's largest economic partner among the advanced capitalist countries. Annual bilateral trade amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars. In the 1970-1980 period bilateral trade has increased six-fold and now it has reached the tune of 600 million dollars. Industrial cooperation between firms from the two countries is also undergoing a progressive development. More than 70 contracts have been signed in this field. Documents for economic, technical and market cooperation have been signed between Bulgarian organisations and West German firms including "Krupp", "Siemens", "Daimler-Benz" and "BASF".

POLAND'S JARUZELSKI ARRIVES ON STATE VISIT

AU040855 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0821 GMT on 4 March carries a four-minute live relay from Sofia airport of the arrival of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov.

After the special aircraft has landed, the national anthems of the two countries are played by a military band and an honorary detachment presents arms and is greeted by Jaruzelski. Todor Zhivkov introduces the guest to the Bulgarian officials present at the airport, who are listed by the announcer as follows: Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Chudomir Aleksandrov.

The announcer then describes the festively decorated airport and speaks about Polish-Bulgarian friendship and the importance of the present state visit.

Zhivkov and Jaruzelski are greeted by the citizens assembled at the airport who are waving flags and posters with the portraits of the two leaders. The relay ends with the two leaders stepping onto a special rostrum to inspect the ceremonial march of the honorary detachments.

AFP: FOREIGN MINISTRY BARS CORRESPONDENT

AU011605 Paris AFP in English 1559 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Vienna, March 1 (AFP) -- The Bulgarian Foreign Ministry has barred the Vienna-based correspondent of AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE from entering the country for an indefinite period, the ministry said.

The journalist, Didier Fauqueux, is AFP's regional correspondent covering Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania.

Mr. Fauqueux was given no explanation for the measure, but the Foreign Ministry told the French Embassy in Sofia that his visa application had been turned down because he had written "unpleasant articles" about Bulgaria.

TANJUG CITES ZHIVKOV AIDE ON TURKISH MINORITY

AU011640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Ankara, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- A statement by Professor Balevski, president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, who is described here as the "ideological adviser" of Bulgarian President Zhivkov, received much publicity in Ankara today. In a statement to the Turkish news agency ANADOLIJA given in Munich, Balevski denied reports about the "maltreatment of ethnic Turks," but he confirmed that "a process of integration of the minorities" is going on in Bulgaria.

This part of his statement was interpreted in Ankara as a confirmation of the assimilation pressure to which the Turkish minority is exposed in Bulgaria. Reporting Academician Balevski's view that it is "natural" that the minorities in Bulgaria will be integrated "in the course of time and through historical development," the commentators here also point out his assertion that this is not now being carried out "through coercion but through a system of adjusting the minorities to Bulgarian society."

The adviser to the Bulgarian party and state leader expressed his hope and conviction that this process "will not harm good-neighborly relations" between Turkey and Bulgaria.

Erap, official spokesman of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, at the same time confirmed that Ankara "has not yet received a reply to the Turkish Government note." He added that one cannot know when a reply will come from Sofia.

FILIPOV VISITS KURDZHALI OKRUG ENTERPRISES

AU011934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov visited Kurdzhali today. Accompanied by Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Kurdzhali Okrug BCP Committee and by Milcho Milchev, chairman of the Kurdzhali Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, he visited economic projects, such as the Georgi Dimitrov economic lead-zinc combine, the Pneumatics, Komsomolets, and Arad machine-building plants, as well as the Orpheus youth textile plant, and the housing construction combine, where he was briefed on the most recent achievements of technical progress.

At the meetings and talks with the managements of the various enterprises, topical problems of further technical rearmament were discussed, and the introduction of comprehensive mechanization and automation in connection with the control systems of technical processes were dealt with.

Comrade Grisha Filipov gave specific instructions for the development of counterplans in the light of the decisions adopted at the February BCP Central Committee Plenum.

Toward the evening, Comrade Grisha Filipov laid a wreath at the monument of the liberators. He then attended a meeting with the Bureau of the Kurdzhali Okrug BCP Committee and the People's Council Executive Committee, at which problems of further socio-economic development of Kurdzhali Okrug were discussed.

'Bulgarian Spirit' Called For

AU021535 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is on the 2d day of a visit to Kurdzhali Okrug, today visited the town of Dzhebel. Accompanied by Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Kurdzhali Okrug BCP Committee and by Milcho Milchev, chairman of the Kurdzhali Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, Comrade Grisha Filipov visited the branch of the [name indistinct] plant in Gabrovo, as well as the experimental station for vegetable growing and was acquainted with the construction of a pharmaceutical plant and with the workshop of the pneumatics machine-building plant in Kurdzhali.

At a meeting with the state, party, and economic leadership of the town, some questions of the further socioeconomic development of the Dzhebel conurbation system were discussed, and the establishment of a powerful material-technical base was analyzed.

Comrade Grisha Filipov noted with satisfaction that the dynamic upsurge mapped out in the conurbation system of Dzhebel is the first guarantee for the transformation of Kurdzhali Okrug into a prospering area of our country, into a fortress of Bulgarian spirit and Bulgarian (?intellect).

Irrigation Installation Begun

AU021921 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] During the 2d day of his visit to Kurdzhali Okrug, Comrade Grisha Filipov visited the towns of Dzhebel, Momchilgrad, and Ivaylovgrad. Accompanied by Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Kurdzhali Okrug BCP Committee, and by Milcho Milchev, chairman of the Kurdzhali Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, he inspected industrial and agricultural projects of great economic importance to the okrug. He was briefed on the innovations in implementing technical progress and gave specific instructions on the compiling of counterplans and long-term programs for the development of these three towns in connection with the requirements of the February BCP Central Committee Plenum.

In Ivaylovgrad, Comrade Grisha Filipov participated in the ground breaking ceremony at the new irrigation system which when completed will irrigate 36,000 decares of arable land.

In his speech at the rally that took place on the occasion, Comrade Filipov expressed his confidence that the new asset will considerably improve the capability of the first agro-industrial complex established in our country, at Comrade Todor Zhivkov's personal recommendation, and will make the contribution of the Ivaylovgrad conurbation system even more substantial in the overall development of Kurdzhali Okrug.

POLISH YOUTH MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

AU012004 Sofia BTA in English 1807 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 1 (BTA) -- The visit of a delegation led Mr. Andrzej Ornat, Polands minister responsible for youth affairs ended successfully. Both Mrs. Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and the leader of the Polish delegation expressed satisfaction with the visit. They stressed that the broadening of the cooperation the youth organisation [as received] of the two countries will contribute to strengthening the friendship between the two peoples.

Before a BTA reporter Mr. Andrzej Ornat said that days of the friendship between the Bulgarian and Polish youth will be organised this year. The number of pioneer children and brigadier groups exchanged by the two countries will increase. Polish children will participate in the third international "Banner of Peace" Assembly and the Polish youth will take part in the first international exhibition of the achievements of the young inventors to be held in the town of Plovdiv. We will gladly meet at the World Youth Festival in Moscow for which we are now preparing, the guest added.

The delegation was received by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and had meetings at ministries, with party and youth leaders, with youth teams, in Sofia and Plovdiv.

I am convinced, the guest said that the forthcoming visit of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski to Bulgaria and his talks with Comrade Todor Zhivkov will give a new impetus to youth cooperation.

LEADERS ATTEND LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY FESTIVITIES

AU021927 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] On the occasion of the forthcoming celebration of the 107th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman oppression to be celebrated on 3 March, a festive tattoo and parade was held at the National Assembly Square in Sofia. Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Georgi Georgiev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, attended the festive occasion. Leaders of social and mass organizations, as well as generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army, and many citizens were also present.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent board, the Ministry of National Defense, the Fatherland and Front National Council, the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, the All-National Committee of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, the Komsomol Central Committee, the Central Committee of Fighters against Fascism and Capitalism, the Sofia City Party Committee, the Sofia City People's Council, as well as on behalf of the leaderships of other sociopolitical and mass organizations.

Major General Grozdyu Grozdev, who received the parade, greeted the representative soldiers' detachments, as well as the groups of students and pioneers. Colonel Angel Gerasimov, the commander of the tattoo, received the reports of the parading troops and detachments, after which he reported to Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian Army.

Military Reception Held

AU012009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 107th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation, a festive ceremony was held at the Central Club of the Bulgarian People's Army tonight.

Comrade Dobri Dzurov; Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the People's Army Political Main Administration; deputy ministers of national defense; generals and officers of the Army; Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Join Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army; military attaches from the fraternal socialist countries; and numerous citizens, attended the celebration.

Colonel Atanas Peychev spoke on the great deed of the Bulgarian insurrection fighters and about the heroism of the Russian soldiers. A varied concert program followed the lecture.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES BRITISH PUBLISHING MAGNATE

AU011954 Sofia BTA in English 1928 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 1 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP received Mr Robert Maxwell, president of the British-U.S. Pergamon Press publishing house, chairman of the British Printing and Communication Corporation and publisher of DAILY MIRROR who is on a visit to this country.

At the talks Mr. Robert Maxwell asked Mr. Todor Zhivkov a number of questions related to the further development of our country, to topical issues of the international situation and to the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Mr. Todor Zhivkov's detailed answers will be published in the form of an interview in DAILY MIRROR.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Robert Maxwell also touched on some issues of the development of cooperation between Bulgaria and Great Britain including with the corporation chaired by Mr. Robert Maxwell.

BILAK LEAVES FOR WORKING VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

LD031443 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for Moscow by air today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. At the airport he was seen off by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

U.S. SDI WILL ACCELERATE ARMS RACE, UPSET PARITY

LD021816 Prague CTK in English 1633 GMT 2 Mar 85

[By Richard Hajsky]

[Text] New York March 2 (CTK correspondent) -- The "star wars" project of President Ronald Reagan is by no means defensive as he presents it. Its prime purpose is to enhance the nuclear first-strike capability of the United States, which would greatly increase the danger of nuclear confrontation.

Equally false are Reagan's assertions that the space system would protect the United States against a Soviet first strike. It is a well-known fact that the Soviet Union pledged not to use the nuclear weapon as first which the United States has refused to assume a similar obligation.

At the present stage, the "star wars" project means a qualitatively new level in the arms race. Since the Soviet Union made it clear that it will not permit the United States to gain military superiority over it, failure to reach agreement on the halting of the "star wars" project would compel it to catch up with the United States also in this respect.

According to the agreement on the agenda of the Geneva talks, space weapons are to be discussed in parallel with strategic nuclear missiles and intermediate-range missiles, but President Reagan insists that the U.S. "research" in the field of space weapons cannot be a subject at the talks.

At the same time, he does not try to conceal that by the project for militarization of space, the United States wishes to improve its bargaining position in Geneva, and be able to force the Soviet Union to make unilateral concessions.

Such an attitude is apt to jeopardize the Geneva talks from the very outset. Discussion on reduction of strategic weapons cannot be separated from negotiations of space weapons the role of which is to be to destroy strategic missiles.

Reagan also falsely asserts that the United States must carry out its "star wars" program in view of an alleged "Soviet threat". He fails to take into account the hundreds of proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, concerning arms control and disarmament, and the Soviet pledge on no first use of the nuclear weapon.

Moreover, the Soviet Union called on the United States to agree to a complete freeze of nuclear weapons which the U.S. Administration rejected, just as another Soviet initiative calling for the banning of the deployment of nuclear weapons in outer space.

ROMANIA'S GIGEA LEAVES AFTER MEETING LER, GERLE

LD012325 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Petre Gigea, the Romanian minister of finance, who has been on a working visit to Czechoslovakia, left Prague by air today. During his stay he had talks with Leopold Ler, the federal minister of finance, and was received by Ladislav Gerle, federal deputy premier. The subject of the talks was the further development of Czechoslovak-Romanian cooperation.

HOFFMANN CONFERS WITH GREEK TU DELEGATION

LD012129 Prague CTK in English 1648 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Prague March 1 (CTK) -- Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, assured today the visiting delegation of the Greek Trade Union Movement Against Dictatorship (ESAK) of full support and solidarity with its struggle for the just demands of the Greek working people in social and economic spheres.

The representatives of the two trade union organizations discussed the international situation and the activities of the international trade union movement, especially the creation of an anti-monopoly front and trade union unity in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and social progress.

The visiting delegation is headed by Chairman ESAK Giannis Epitropa [spelling of name as received]

COMMENTARY VIEWS YALTA REVISION, MARSHALL PLAN

LD032240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1615 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Editor Lubos Karaba commentary: "Czechoslovakia and the Marshall Plan"]

[Text] Until the outbreak of the World War II few average Americans or leading U.S. politicians knew where Czechoslovakia was or what its capital was. The Munich diktat and events connected with the occupation of the Czech lands jolted the U.S. public at least momentarily out of its isolationist lethargy. But it was only in the course of the war, and in particular during its closing stages, that the White House begun to dwell upon the future of this small country in the middle of Europe. Washington's interest in Czechoslovakia was aroused not so much by the presence of U.S. invasion troops in western and southern Bohemia as by plans already being prepared at that time designed to gain control over Europe.

Shortly after the defeat of the Nazi Germany, Patton's army withdrew from Bohemia. U.S. planners in Washington were however already contemplating how Czechoslovakia and indeed all of Europe could be dominated without the Army's presence. On 12 March 1947 U.S. President Harry Truman addressed Congress. A crusade against communism, called for by Winston Churchill in his notorious speech in Fulton and described by leading American publicist Walter Lipmann as a cold war, was launched. The Truman Doctrine was followed by the Marshall Plan. In his speech, which was consciously designed as an antithesis to the emotionally crusading tone of the Truman doctrine, Marshall coolly formulated the principles of the American policy in the first phase of the cold war. Its essence was to make use of the economic potential of the United States and through it, under the guise of economic aid, to impose on Europe the American system, as President Truman had already stated in March 1946.

The fact that preference was given to economic pressure over military force was by no means meant to signify that the White House had abandoned any intentions to further build up its military strength. Possessing an atomic stick, its armed forces were always ready as a reserve to be used if the need arose for another form of pressure.

Western Europe, ensnared by earlier U.S. economic aid, accepted the Marshall Plan. The loss of true independence was to be sweetened by American goods and money. The states of central and Eastern Europe opposed it. Their governments, which had emerged from the national liberation struggle, were justly afraid of U.S. dollars. After a short period of hesitation, Czechoslovakia also refused to accept the Marshal Plan. The secret trump card, which the White House was almost certain would succeed, had failed to work. And when even Finland did not accept the proposal for economic aid which was linked with interference in internal affairs, Washington was literally shocked. Washington immediately prepared sanctions by which the disobedient European countries were to be brought to their knees. At that moment the Soviet Union offered its help. The political and economic blockade of Czechoslovakia by the West directed by the United States failed in its effect. Despite this, the White House did not intend to give up. Along with diplomats, businessmen, journalists, and the military, officers of the CIA, the secret service established at that very time, were also given one of their first opportunities to gain recognition.

Czechoslovakia was subjected to unscrupulous pressure. In addition to the Americans, the British and the French in particular shared in this. Events came to a climax at the end of 1947 and beginning of 1948. Right-wing forces in Czechoslovakia, grouped around the people's and National Socialist Parties, directed themselves towards a decisive showdown. The majority of the population and the strongest political party, the Communists, opposed them. A right-wing political coup was prepared. The bourgeoisie intended to seize power in the country, accept the Marshall Plan, and joint the Western camp. In this connection the most reactionary representatives of the bourgeoisie even contemplated the possibility of asking the United States or another Western occupation power in Austria or Germany to intervene militarily. They knew very well that it would have meant a third world war. The White House, which had come to know the Soviet might during World War II, did not, however, go as far as that. Moreover, American representatives both in Washington and in the U.S. Embassy in Prague reckoned that the dollars and other aid that they would provide to the right-wing forces in Czechoslovakia would be sufficient.

The events of February, however, confirmed the resolve of the Czechoslovak people to defend their freedom and independence.

The shocked West replied to the victory of socialist revolution in Czechoslovakia with another escalation of the cold war. Economic isolation, an unscrupulous propaganda campaign, the strengthening of military preparations in Western Europe, and finally the establishment of NATO -- all this, according to the U.S. Senator (?Oldenburg), or the British Conservative, Eden, was to have countered communist expansion, as they described February 1948 in Czechoslovakia. Accusations leveled against the Soviet Union that the events in Czechoslovakia meant the export of revolution and violation of the postwar arrangement in Europe were meant solely to divert the attention of the world public from U.S. interference in European developments, as such they were rejected by both the Soviet and Czechoslovak Governments.

Washington did not hesitate in this campaign to invoke the Yalta Agreements and called, as it is also doing now, for their revision, naturally in the spirit of the notion that central and Eastern Europe were to have been controlled by the West, headed by the Americans.

The theoretical elaboration of the revision of the Yalta agreements, as is now advanced by Zbigniew Brezezinski, and to which a number of the highest American and West European politicians have subscribed, is simply another of the many attacks against the socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, which they have had to withstand from the seond half of the forties up to the current period in other contexts apart from the Marshall Plan. The attempts by the United States to turn Czechoslovakia, through the Marshall Plan, into a country that would have served American interests, like the attempt at open interference, failed. Czechoslovakia chose its political path freely and independently of the desires of Western Europe and the United States. The events connected with the Marshall Plan and the culmination of the national democratic revolution fully confirmed this.

The attempts of the current U.S. Administration and its allies, above all in NATO, to alter the postwar arrangement in Europe cannot change anything in this.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER MEETS URUGUAY CP DELEGATION

LD031945 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Uruguay -- Miroslav Toman, federal minister of agriculture and food, who attended the inauguration of the new Uruguayan president, met in Montevideo with a delegation of the Communist Party of Uruguay headed by Enrique Rodriguez, a member of the Executive Committee of the Party's Central Committee. Miroslav Toman voiced Czechoslovakia's support for the democratic forces in Uruguay, as well as the hope that the coming to power of a civilian government will be followed by the development of relations between both countries.

AXEN MEETS WITH GENSCHER, SCHAEUBLE IN BONN

Axen-Genscher Talks 'Open'

LD011551 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1448 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Bonn, 1 Mar (ADN) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister, received Hermann Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR People's Chamber's Foreign Policy Committee, for talks in Bonn on Friday. The protection of peace and the contribution of both German states towards this end assumed a prominent position in the conversation.

Both sides stressed the positive significance and range of the Geneva agreement between the USSR and U.S. foreign ministers on the start of new, complex negotiations on the prevention of the militarization of space and the end of the nuclear arms race on earth. In this connection, Hermann Axen pointed to the duty of all states, not least of all the GDR and FRG, to make a positive contribution to the constructive course of these negotiations. Everything must be avoided that will make these negotiations difficult. New steps in an arms build-up can only place a burden on the success of these negotiations. A militarization of space must be prevented before it has begun.

In this connection, Foreign Minister Genscher spoke in favor of a "preventive arms control." The two sides conducted an exchange of views on the course of the CSCE negotiations in Stockholm and the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of forces and arms in central Europe and praised the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

The parties to the talks welcomed the continuation of the consultations between representatives of the two governments on disarmament issues planned for the first half of 1985.

The hour-long talk was conducted in a matter-of-fact and open atmosphere. The following participated: Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG; Gunter Rettner and Manfred Uschner, deputy departmental heads in the SED Central Committee; and, on the FRG side, Ambassador DrFriedrich Ruth, the Federal Government's disarmament representative; Dr Gerold von Braunmuehl, sub-departmental head in the Foreign Ministry; and Dr Hans-Friedrich von Ploetz, head of the Ministerial Office.

Axen, Schaeuble Discuss Ties

LD020006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Bonn, 1 Mar (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber, met for talks in Bonn today with Federal Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble, chief of the Federal Chancellery. Questions of mutual interest were discussed which relate to the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG on the basis of the Basic Treaty.

Participating in the talks were, on the GDR side, Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG; and Gunter Rettner, deputy departmental chief in the SED Central Committee; and on the FRG side, Guenther Meichsner, permanent secretary; and Dr Hermann von Richthofen, assistant secretary.

Axen Interviewed on Talks

LD022355 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Our next item was brought to us from Bonn. There, Dr Hermann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the People's Chamber, answered questions from GDR television and radio correspondents.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Comrade Axen, how do you evaluate the proceedings and the result of several days of consultations with representatives of the SPD on chemical weapon-free zones in Europe?

[Axen] Well, this is the fourth round of negotiations, and we can state that significant progress was achieved with this round of negotiations. As you know, in accordance with an agreement between Comrade Erich Honecker, the general secretary of our party, and Hans-Jochen Vogel, the party deputy chairman and chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group of last year...talks have taken place between both parties and between experts of both parties so as to bring about initiative on the question of ridding our continent of mass destruction chemical weapons. We have held the relevant discussions, worked out for ourselves the material and fundamental concepts, and can now say that we have significantly discussed the fundamental problems and have reached a jointly held view. Now we shall of course, since we are expert groups, pass on these questions for review and evaluation to the elected leaderships of our two parties, that is, to the SED Central Committee and the Party Executive of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. They will then decide as to how work should further proceed.

[Unidentified correspondent] Comrade Axen, here in Bonn you also had political talks with representatives of the Federal Government, for example with Federal Foreign Minister Genscher. Which themes were touched upon here, and how is this talk generally to be evaluated?

[Axen] The talk came about at the request of the Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. And, of course, the talks between Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and myself as chairman of the Foreign Political Committee of the GDR People's Chamber was focused on the main problem of our time, the securing of peace. The discussion and talks served this question. We can state that the most important thing in the view of both sides is the accord which was achieved in Geneva between Foreign Minister Gromyko and Foreign Minister Shultz concerning the matter and the objective of the future negotiations regarding the prevention of militarization of space, and ending the nuclear arms race on earth. In our talk we pointed out that we, the two German states, because of our situation and on the basis of the Basic Treaty imperative which obliges us to act for peace in Europe and the world, possess a duty to do everything which can positively influence these negotiations. Thus, at the same time everything is omitted, for example, in the sphere of armaments, which could hinder and negatively affect these negotiations. At the same time, we have spoken in favor of making great effort in all other international bodies -- in the United Nations, at the Stockholm conference, at the subsequent meeting of the Helsinki conference, at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe, and in the 36-nation Geneva disarmament committee -- in order to achieve progress on the important questions of arms limitation and disarmament, for example in the proposals put forward by the socialist countries.

I can tell you, it was pleasant to note that Federal Foreign Minister Genscher received with visible interest and, generally speaking, positively the new proposal of the socialist countries at the Vienna round of negotiations. Thus on this question we have established the joint interest of the two states in the process of detente, of constructive dialogue in the direction of making progress towards limiting armaments, the cessation of armament, and the reduction of armaments. And there was joint agreement that this is the basis and the main prerequisite for shaping bilateral relations in accordance with the objectives in the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG.

[Unidentified correspondent] Comrade Axen, we thank you. [end recording]

WASHINGTON POLICY OF 'NUCLEAR HOSTAGES' DECRIED

DW011333 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1210 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Retired Colonel Wolfgang Lehmann commentary]

[Text] It truly is no easy task which Washington's emissaries must cope with as they are farmed out over the Western Hemisphere by the dozen. According to a high-ranking U.S. Government official they are supposed to counteract the aversions against any kind of contact with nuclear weapons which obviously are spreading among the Western allies. In plain terms this means that they are supposed to soothe the ever growing wave of irritation over the U.S. nuclear war plans on the ground, at sea, in the air, and in outer space. They are to play down the dangers emerging for the continued existence of all mankind. With a carrot and a stick they are supposed to keep the allies toeing the line.

But this is asking as much as squaring a circle. Moreover, the U.S. Administration with its actions is not making the mission of its emissaries any easier, for instance, with its plans, hatched several years ago, for the further deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons abroad. Resourceful journalists found out that so-called contingency plans have been existing for about 10 years according to which nuclear weapons are to be stockpiled -- and if in critical situations -- in Canada, Iceland, Puerto Rico, and in the Bermudas.

The revelation of these plans has, of course, elicited exasperation and outrage in top government circles of the countries concerned. Quite justly so, for what has transpired?

The United States ignores the sovereign rights of other states with the sensitivity of a bulldozer, as it were. Nobody was asked whether they wanted the U.S. nuclear weapons at all. What is worse, Washington did not shrink from lies and fraud. When the unsuspecting Canadian defense minister inquired in the United States whether such plans existed, he received a reply which induced him to make the announcement in the Ottawa lower house that there is no such thing. Days later he had to admit that he had been deceived.

As for Bermuda, it is interesting to note that it constitutes a British Crown Colony for whose defense Great Britain is responsible and not the United States. Even treaties valid under international law apparently do not form a barrier for U.S. nuclear war planners. They envisaged deployment of nuclear weapons in Puerto Rico would violate the treaty on the ban of nuclear weapons in Latin America dating back to 1967. The United States signed a protocol which is part of this treaty.

Nevertheless, the United States has already created in Puerto Rico the possibilities for stockpiling nuclear weapons and setting up a specially trained team of military experts.

Iceland's Foreign Minister Geir Hallgrimsson in turn saw cause to declare that if a U.S. President has given permission for such deployments, this is a clear violation of the defense agreement between the United States and Iceland. But it turns out now that Iceland and Canada, Puerto Rico and Bermuda merely constitute the tip of the nuclear iceberg because meanwhile the Washington Institute for Political Studies has announced that there are also plans to station nuclear weapons in Spain, the Philippines, on the Portuguese Azores, and on the island of Diego Garcia, which is British territory. Who would be surprised at learning that exasperation intensifies in these regions, and not only there.

After all, what matters is not just the violation of sovereign rights, which in itself is criminal already; what matters is that these regions are to become the starting point of a nuclear aggression and that the nuclear weapons deployed there, just as the Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG, truly would provoke a nuclear retaliatory strike. But who wants to become the nuclear hostage of the United States, anyway?

This is why Washington's emissaries have to do a vertitable Sisyphean task, because in the Western Hemisphere, too, the realization is spreading that it is the creation of denuclearized zones all over the globe rather than the further proliferation of nuclear weapons which serves mankind. What is on the agenda today is not the release system for nuclear weapons on additional war theaters but the release of the statement of all states having nuclear weapons that they would not be the first to use these weapons. It is important to halt the nuclear arms race, not accelerate it.

PEOPLE'S ARMY CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Central Committee Message

LD011635 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 1 Mar (ADN) -- The National People's Army has proven to be a reliable force at all times in the GDR people's struggle to strengthen socialism and safeguard peace. This is stated in a greetings address signed by Erich Honecker that the SED Central Committee has addressed to the members, civilian staff, and reserve forces of the Army on its 29th anniversary. It adds: "Thanks to you firm alliance with the people and with our socialist fatherland, the soldiers, NCOs, sergeants, and officers are meeting the serious threat to peace by imperialism's most aggressive circles with a high degree of fighting power and combat readiness. Outstanding achievements are performed in combat training, duty, and combat service. Thousands of army members contribute to the solution of important economic tasks."

The SED Central Committee stresses in the greetings message: "Our most important task remains more than ever to do everything to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and to do our utmost to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil. For the Army this means safeguarding a further tangible growth in combat strength and combat readiness in the interests of peace.

"The soldiers of the people take the forthcoming 40th anniversary of our people's liberation from Hitler fascism and the Warsaw Pact's 30th anniversary as an opportunity to deepen the class and comradeship-in-arms with the glorious Soviet Armed Forces and the other armies of the socialist community. Side-by-side they will continue to honorably fulfill the peace-safeguarding mission of the military force of socialism."

Hoffman Issues Order of Day

LD011402 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0304 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 1 Mar (ADN) -- The feverish rearmament by NATO, in particular the United States and the FRG, the deployment of new first-strike weapons in Western Europe, and U.S. plans for developing space-based weapons systems demand even greater vigilance and military readiness for action. This is stated in an "Order of the Day" from GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann on the 29th anniversary of the National People's Army.

In line with the decisions of the SED Central Committee and the recommendations of the leadership of the socialist military coalition, the necessary conclusions would be drawn from the military-political situation, it adds. No effort is being spared in safeguarding at all times the necessary fighting strength and combat readiness.

USSR, U.S. VETERANS TO HOLD JOINT COMMEMORATION

LD011828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Washington, 1 Mar (ADN) -- More than 50 former officers and soldiers from the 69th Infantry Division of the U.S. Armed Forces will mark the 40th anniversary of the historical meeting at the Eble in Torgau at the end of April, together with Soviet war veterans, in commemoration of the joint victory over Hitlerite fascism.

The veterans belonged to the U.S. division which, after fighting in France, Belgium, and Western Germany, advanced to the Elbe via Erfurt, Apolda, Naumburg, Leipzig, and Eilenburg and made contact with the 58th Guards Division of the Red Army in early April 1945.

"We want to visit the cemeteries where our friends are buried and to lay wreaths at their graves and those of our Russian comrades," said William R. Beswick, vice president of the federation of the 69th Infantry Division, talking to ADN about the forthcoming journey.

MEXICO TO PARTICIPATE IN LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR

FL012210 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1810 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] The GDR Commercial Attache Horst Zimmer said the GDR is interested in increasing and diversifying trade with Mexico. After announcing that 15 Mexican exporting enterprises will participate in an international fair, which will be held in Leipzig, GDR from 10 to 16 March, the diplomat added that the GDR industrialists have rated their country as the second of the CEMA nations with the most economic capabilities.

He said that, at this time, they are able to produce a considerable amount of trade with high-technology machinery, agricultural commodities, chemical products, and even ships and hydraulic pumps. He said Mexicans mainly sell to the GDR coffee, honey, silver, tobacco, and some semimanufactured goods, but it has been difficult to finalize big transactions due to insufficient production.

Mexico's participation in the Leipzing International Fair will be a good setting for this country's industrialists to find new export opportunities to socislist and Euoprean countires.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SPAIN -- Berlin, 1 Mar (ADN) -- Talks on possibilities of further deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and Spain were concluded in Berlin on Friday. The discussions, which began on Monday, were conducted by Helmut Dersch, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Heavy Engineering and Plant Construction, with Henrique Baron, Spanish minister of transport, tourism and communications, and (Eduardo Sontos), state secretary in the Ministry of Industry and Energy. Measures for expanding industrial cooperation between the two countries were discussed with (Claudio Aranzari), vice president of the national holding industry INI. [Text] East Berlin ADN International Service Service in German 1536 GMT 1 Mar 85 LD]

PARTY MEMBERSHIP ISSUE INCREASING IN IMPORTANCE

AU011541 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Imre Cserhalmi: "Who Are the Ill-Suited?"]

[Text] "We must part with all those who are not fulfilling their responsibilities and who become unfit for party membership." (From the guiding principles of the 13th congress.)

The problem is not new. There are periods, however, when it becomes more serious. When this happens we must resolve this issue in a more careful, clear-cut, and firm way. The very fact that the congress guidelines deal with this problem separately indicates that this is currently one of the more important issues. Why has the importance of the subject increased? No doubt because of the demands made by the party of its members, demands that in many areas are more difficult to fulfill than in previous years, and because today the masses outside the party are more sensitively observing and reacting to what happens in the party leading the country. The question therefore gains importance from the change of circumstances on the one hand, and from the fact that in these weeks we are assessing the activity of the last years since the 12th congress and are now considering the tasks ahead. Therefore, when we say that the question is not new we are stating by this that it pertains to a process and that it is not a range of problems having a purpose in itself, as it is related with all the questions of party life.

Without even saying as much, the previously mentioned formulation of the guiding principles contains recognition of the fact that the 870,000-member party is a huge, living, and active organization in which the overwhelming majority of the membership live and work properly and honestly. It would be a mistake, however, to claim that every party member is immune in every situation from making all those mistakes in human and public life, and even crimes, which the law condemns in our country and which the party -- where its members are concerned -- condemns even more severely. And often we are talking here not about mistakes but ideological differences or simply about the fact that someone is not suited to fulfill the requirements of the party. Today it is the increasing desire not only of the party membership but also of nonmembers that the party should part with such people in many cases more quickly, more consistently, and more openly than is the current practice. This is precisely an expression of confidence in the party. The party's well-defined and well-practiced alliance policy also obliges it to watch, in the moral sense of the word, over its own integrity.

The source of the problem should, nevertheless, be sought not in moral but in political practice. After all, what factors are involved in communist life? They are all the things involved in the lives of all people: work, family, the situation of the country, and the communities. In addition to all this, however, there is another important factor which the organizational regulations as a system of requirements facing all party members formulated in this way: A communist is one who "...accepts Marxist-Leninist principles and who accepts the party's policy, direction, and organizational regulations and struggles unselfishly to help implement them." It clearly follows from this -- and it is rather well-known -- that a communist must stand up for the party's policy. It can happen, however, that a work place reorganization emerges, for instance, or a difficult question arises and the party member may be unable to give an explanation, although he is expected to supply explanations; more than that, he is precisely the one that people expect at least to take a firm position in such a situation. He is disturbed, however, as the difficulties press on him too as a human being and the result is that his membership card is there in his pocket but he is unable to behave as a communist -- and this is not a rare case, unfortunately.

It Is Not Easy to Fulfill One's Commitments

Let us be honest and admit that it is really not easy to behave as a communist. But when was it ever easy? Was it easy when the party said: No underground, accept the danger, and if you are interrogated keep silent; or when it told us to take up arms at home or even for the proletariat of other countries; or when it told us to distribute land, nationalize factories, and organize agricultural cooperatives? Was it easy then? Today the party says: Defend the party's policy and contribute with all your strength to its implementation.

Today we are living in a period in which life is constantly posing new questions with unbelievable speed, and life is developing so vigorously in its multitude of varieties in all areas that the party could not operate successfully without local party organizations, basic organizations, party groups, and party members being more independent. This is because there is not and cannot be a ready-made central receipe for an increasing number of things, and the party member who, in everyday political practice and in his sphere of authority and movement, asks for small catechisms and detailed political road signs because he does not possess the ideological confidence and communist conviction essential for taking a stand and being active can hardly live up to his commitments as a communist.

It is not accidental that today in the steady and healthy process of self-purification of the party as a living organization, most of the members who are parting with the party are doing so because they cannot fulfill the conceptual and ideological requirements. If we were to blame only the present more difficult living conditions and the more difficult conditions of politicizing for this we would be giving a superficial answer, an answer that avoids or minimizes the real problems.

Therefore, it is important to look a little further and deeper into the issue. For instance, it is important to look into the first phase of joining the party. It is well-known that the desire to join the party is not equally great in all areas of society. This is, of course, a problem the party must face, but we must not forget that party building has in fact never been a spontaneous process. Every party member was first approached by someone. Most of us were noticed by a communist community, or by only one communist; every present communist was first asked, called, proposed, and attracted by someone. The party first appears in our lives in the form of a human face, an example, or some sort of sympathy, and only later does it become a community consciously accepted. Not until even later does it become the determining factor of our ideology, political conviction, and attitude.

It follows from this -- and we are inclined to forget this -- that no one joins the party as an accomplished communist. One can become an accomplished communist only within the party. But becoming an accomplished communist has a rather severe precondition: that one become involved in the educational activity of the party branch organization. How many people could have been prevented from later leaving the party if, when they were first elected party members, they had joined a lively, politicizing atmosphere, a communist community asserting rights and responsibilities in the spirit of party democracy. It is not an exaggeration to claim that the proportion and causes of leaving the party to some extent reflect the educational activity in the party.

Not Only With Disciplinary Punishment

As education can be best carried out through work in the party, too, considerable harm is done if certain party organizations fail to call members to account for not fulfilling their party obligations, for activities contradictory to the organizational regulations, or for attitudes contrary to the organizational regulations. Of course, this desirable consistency does not at all exclude a similary desirable attitude of humanism in dealing with such matters.

Accountability for voluntarily accepted communist responsibilities does not decrease but increases the party member's human and political value.

Besides, it is possible to leave our party not only through disciplinary punishment but also without punishment by being released from membership or by withdrawal. It is also good that the party leaves behind a passable road for those who are unable to keep pace within its ranks in order that these people -- if we are talking about honest and useful people -- can remain its allies. The party has no interest at all in party members remaining members at all costs. When the party organizations prove to be too patient in supervising and judging their members, and in certain cases in failing to institute the necessary measures, political damage is always the result.

It is not simply a question of justice. Part of the complete picture is that it is not enough to call to account only the smallest communist communities' activity for the party's efficiency, appeal, or fitness to carry out its tasks and educational activity. Certain party members, party groups, and party branch organizations must also be placed in a situation in which they are capable of fulfilling what is justifiably expected of them. That is the task and responsibility of the ruling leadership.

If the party fails to give the party member not recipes but sufficient information and knowledge; if he hears about decisions made in the upper echelon guiding organ and in the debate-filled process involved in making the decisions through gossip rather than through party information channels; if he does not feel that the party has a word for him as a member, or even a word generally directed to the membership, and if consistency is demanded from him in his position and in safeguarding the political and moral integrity of the party ranks while his guiding superiors do not excel in these qualities, then he cannot be blamed alone for becoming confused, disheartened, and disillusioned; for his lack of support for party positions; or for his desire to voluntarily leave the party.

The Leader's Responsibility

In discussing our subject we have no reason to avoid an issue to which public opinion is particularly sensitive -- namely, whether the party can defend its ranks from careerists? Can the party prevent party membership from being degraded to careerism? Party guidelines -- and public opinion is aware of this -- would exclude this possibility. Along these lines, a particularly important principle is that, with the exception of party functions, nonparty members may be nominated or elected to any leading position in Hungary. The principles and efforts to prevent careerism, however, do not and cannot mean that the party is insured once and for all against careerists. It follows from this that there must be constant, strict, and consistent supervision in this matter, to the same degree as the evaluations done when one joins the party. We cannot stress enough and on enough occasions that we are talking about supervision of the community, which can be efficient only if it is the personal responsibility of every communist.

This problem, however, seems to be decreasing. Apart from the issues mentioned above, this is perhaps also due to the fact that the more difficult requirements of harder times are shared by the communists: they must have clear-cut positions; the ability to find their way in contradictory situations and under tension; the ability to remain loyal to ideals; and a greater willingness to sacrifice. Such things rarely attract careerists, and under such requirements and in such activity, the careerists remaining in the party can be uncovered more easily. This, of course, is not merely a narrowly interpreted party interest.

This article, although it deals with the party's internal life, curiously enough contains many words about nonmembers.

This is not accidental. It shows that the party's policy and practice, and even some features of its internal life, cannot be separated from the nonmember masses who are politically ripe and willing to accept responsibility. It is also no accident that in places where not enough is known of the activity of the party organization in the working place, party building is also more difficult because the party's appeal is declining. The same happens if a particular party branch organization confronts people who wish to join the party with greater requirements than those who are already members of the branch organization.

The range of problems connected with the subject of our article and which are based on the quotation from the congress guidelines cannot be covered here from all areas with any pretence of completeness. We hope, however, that it is obvious that the frequency, reasons, and circumstances in which people leave the party are closely related to the party's political principles and the level of its practice. If we have approached the subject morally in our introduction, let us conclude our thoughts in the same way.

We must draw attention to the fact that all party members are equal before the party. Everyone faces the same requirements in matters of moral integrity. The responsibility of those in leading positions, particularly those active in party functions, is particularly great in this respect also. If the activity of the leaders is principled and unselfish, and if they are humane and modest, they will greatly enhance the reputation and efficiency of the party conversely, when the opposite is true the party is discredited and considerable damage is done. But following possible mistakes and, above all, crimes by party leaders, the party must draw the necessary consequences without hesitation and openly.

No matter how painful it may sometimes be, it can happen that the communist communities must act humanely but also firmly in such matters. This is also part of being a large, active organization; increasing the party's ideological and action unity; and making the party more capable of serving the people. Just as the 12th congress decided on this, so we are now preparing the 13th congress by inplementing the decisions of the 12th congress.

BUDGET SUBSIDIES TO BE GRADUALLY REDUCED

AU281425 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Feb 85 p 10

[Article by Antal Pongracz, deputy head of department of the Finance Ministry: "On the Budget Subsidies"]

[Excerpts] In the course of preparing to modify the system of regulators and in the course of budget planning great attention was paid to the issue of narrowing and reducing budget subsidies.

The 1985 budget plan provides a total of 141 billion forints for subsidies and tax returns. This is 2-4 billion forints less that the amount allotted in 1984 and makes up 88 percent of the sums provided in 1983.

Comsumer price supports of 43-44 billion forints in 1985 reflect the differences between producer prices and consumer prices. A determining percentage of these consumer price support continue to give, even if to a decreasing extent, large price and financial support to the basic goods and services that play an important role in the population's consumption. Thus taking into consideration also the price increases, these consumer price supports serve standard of living policy purposes.

According to the 1985 budget, the subsidies both as a whole and in specific terms will continue to decrease. Subsidies must decrease because:

-- Scarce social resources must be concentrated precisely in the areas where these resources create the greatest benefits for the people's economy;

--Extensive income redistribution to be carried out through the subsidies means that we will withdraw resources from smoothly functioning units and from profitable activi ties and ventures. Also, support given to the weak reduces competition and holds back innovation. This undesirable tendency must be curbed according to principles decided upon many years ago.

Of course, we are not talking about the complete elimination of subsidies. The assertion of economic policy goals and the requirements of structural modification continues to require certain preferences. But it must be realized that we have put the firm reduction of these preferences on the agenda.

In addition to narrowing the support, we are striving to implement more modern and efficient forms and more incentives.

Logically, we must eliminate those subsidies that do not encourage efficient management. Among these subsidies are those funds and production preferences that -- regardless of changing circumstances and the need for renewal of the production structure -- maintain outdated production for many years. More important steps are also necessary in the case of price subsidies. These subsidies are disturbing market influences, hindering the role of prices in orientation, and causing disturbances and insecurity in economic calcu-lations.

Consumer price support is an important tool in implementing our standard of living policies. It is a problem, however, that it disturbs the assertion of value relations and thus also the operation of the market. It is also worth knowing that because of the contingency of consumption this support does not always exercise its influence where it is most needed and it often does not end up where we intended it to for reasons of standard of living policy. Therefore, in harmony with the further development of precisely this stock of means of standard of living policy, it is desirable to strive to ensure that the consumer price of goods and services should contain state support only in cases justified from a sociopolitical point of view. This can be implemented only gradually and by careful consideration of the socioeconomic effects.

ACZEL ON MULTI-CANDIDATE RACES, LIVING STANDARDS

PM011138 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 26 Feb 85 p 8

[Interview with MSZMP Politburo member Gyorgy Aczel by Bernard Frederick in Paris; date not given, first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] There will be two important events in Hungary in the next few months: on 25 March the 13th MSZMP Congress will start; and in mid-May there will be parlia-mentary elections using a new procedure which requires that multiple candidates compete for one office. While visiting Paris, where he headed his party's delegation to the 25th PCF Congress, MSZMP Politburo member Gyorgy Aczel granted us a short interview:

"The 13th congress," he said, "will have to make a critical and self-critical examination of the period since our last congress 5 years ago. It will have to lay down our tasks for the next 5 years."

The Hungarian leadership member stressed that his country has had to face the effects of the crisis in the capitalist countries and the problems created by its own develop-ment. "Hungary," he explained, "is a country which has always been poor in raw materials.

The prices of our exports and imports have developed differently, and deterioration in the terms of trade has cost us the equivalent of 1 whole year's national income over the last 10 years."

Half of this national income is earned in foreign trade. The government has decided to devote its efforts mainly to repaying the credit it has obtained on the world market and to safeguarding the country's solvency.

At the 12th congress in 1980, the MSZMP clearly stated that "present living standards cannot be maintained for 5 years and will not increase in as dynamic a way as in the past." However, Gyorgy Aczel stressed, thanks to good results in agriculture and marked progress in industry, it has been possible to maintain the population's average living standard "even though this living standard has not changed in the same way for everybody, and even though some people's incomes have stagnated or even dropped."

The forthcoming congress will examine these results and will have to examine burning issues, like the shortage of labor affecting some enterprises and the excessively slow application of scientific research to production.

The question of expanding socialist democracy is also on the agenda. Gyorgy Aczel recalled in this connection that a reform of enterprise management began to be implemented in January. Directors of industrial enterprises are now elected by the workers, as the management teams of agricultural cooperatives have been for several years. The workers' power to participate in making industrial and commercial strategy decisions has been extended.

"We consider this to be extremely important," the Hungarian leadership member said. "The aim is to move from the stage of theoretical democracy to practical democracy. This can be done only in a socialist country because to do it you need collective ownership of the means of production."

With the same aim, the electoral law has been changed to make multiple candidates compulsory (two or three candidates for every seat available). "This is a sphere of improving democracy in which we lack experience," Grogyl Aczel said. "The reform will help us turn voting into a real choice."

Although the Hungarian Politburo member considers it important to "always start with what already exists," he stressed the need for communists to "always be ready to use existing opportunities to improve the population's life by intelligent work" and to be prepared to change "everything which is obsolete." "You must be able to find opportunities because they do not arise automatically," he said.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCE TO INCREASE BEGINNING 1 MARCH

LD011913 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 1 (MTI) -- For March 1 mothers and single fathers who stay at home to rear their child or children are given a higher monthly maternity allowance than before. Mothers or single fathers are entitled to a monthly allowance to assist their rearing their child or children at home until the child is three years old. The system was first introduced in 1967 and a fixed sum was determined for each child. The sum has been increased since and in 1984 it was 800 forints for the first child, 900 forints for the second and 1,000 for the third. As for March 1, the system will have been modified so that the maternity allowance is paid in accordance with the mother's monthly pay in the first year of the child, while in the second and the third year moethers are again given a fixed allowance per month as before.

In the first year mothers get 75 percent of their salary or wages but the amount of the allowance must not drop below 2,250 forints and it may not exceed 4,500 forints per month and is not dependent on the number of children a mother may be looking after. In addition to the maternity allowance families are entitled to a family allowance which increases with the number of children in a family and is granted up to the age of 18. Mothers are given the chance to decide whether they wish to take 75 percent of their salary or wages or the fixed maternity allowance, and mothers who have low incomes may take advantage of this. Eventually (?mothers) will be given a maternity allowance calculated according to their salaries or wages like it is now in the first year of the for the whole duration of three years of the maternity care.

In 1985 some 90 thousand parents are expected to make use of maternity allowance and this means an additional 1 billion forints annual cost as compared to the former system. Since its introduction 1.7 million parents have been given maternity allowance. In 1984, 3.4 billion forints were paid for this purpose. Continuous employment for 135 days is a precondition of receiving the allowance.

As of 1 September 1985, maternity leave is to be extended by four weeks. At present it is 20 weeks, available both before and after birth. The new additional four weeks, however, are only (?available before) birth. At present expectant mothers usually continue to go to work until the last minute to 'save' more leave for the postnatal period. Maternity aid, a fixed sum granted once for layette, will be raised from 2,500 to 4,000 forints in September.

Working women are entitled to sick leave if their child is sick. They can spend an unlimited time at home to care for children below one, 84 days in the age-group 1-3, and 30 days in the age-group 3-6. This benefit will be extended to children in age-group 6-10, and mothers and single fathers will be entitled to 14 days of sick leave to look after their sick child.

FALUVEGI ON AGRICULTURAL INCENTIVES, REFORM

LD012231 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Our first report comes from the general meeting in Nadudvar of the Association for Maize and Industrial Plant Production, which was addressed by Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi. Janos Palial reports:

Leaders and specialists of 400 agricultural enterprises turned up this morning for the general meeting in Nadudvar to be informed by Dr Jajos Balogh, director of the association, about last year's results of the production system and about the further tasks ahead. Member collectives achieved noteworthy results in some sectors of plant production despite the drought last year. In wheat, for instance, the average crop on 385,000 hectares was over 5.5 tons per hectare.

The achievements of the pea production system -- a vital part of the canning industry -- were also outstanding with an average crop of nearly 7 tons per hectare. Lower than expected quantities of corn and rice were produced because of the drought, and costs also increased. Problems appeared in seed-grain production, and there are still a lot of improvements to be made in grass management.

Today's general meeting in Nadudvar was attended and addressed by Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the National Planning Office. In his speech he paid tribute to the achievements of the productive system of Nadudvar, which in general are greater than the national average. Analyzing the current situation of Hungarian agriculture and opportunities for further development, he said:

[Begin Faluvegi recording] Hungarian agriculture plays a strategic role in the development of the Hungarian economy. This situation cannot change, and there is the possibility that within the framework of the next 5-year plan period, basic agricultural production will grow at about the same rate as it did in the past 5-year plan period, that is, at around the 10 percent rate, which is not a small figure. Also, preparations are being made in economic policy through also supporting this with regulatory and developmental means while simultaneously maintaining the current growth rate.

The government is aware that these are great demands. It is also aware that higher demands cannot be met under the old or current regulatory conditions. Production in the entire agricultural sector depends on an appriopriate price policy, which provides incentive. The incentive must be maintained for purchase prices.

It is true that during the past years the price of energy and industrial goods increased at a faster pace than purchase prices. This situation still exists, but I believe that in the coming years we do not have to expect such a rise in energy prices and that if industrial goods prices increase, this increase will be slower. Consequently, efforts by agricultural enterprises to increase productivity, improve efficiency, and reduce costs will produce a larger proportion of excess income in the long term for the enterprises themselves. We can do more than at present -- with international and domestic loans -- to support good investment projects, and the government is preparing for marketing initiatives which will enable us to get into more distant and so far undiscovered markets and to lay down stronger foundations for the export positions of Hungarian agriculture there by entering into joint ventures, joint capital investment projects, and other new methods.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COUNCIL DISCUSSES PLANS

AU281112 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] The National Environment Protection Council held a meeting in Parliament on 26 February to discuss the development concept of the Seventh 5-Year Environment Protection Plan.

Summing up the results so far, the body concluded that it has been successful in ending the deterioration of environmental quality in several areas. As a result of the strict regulations, there has been a reduction in the decrease of agricultural areas, and there has been an increase in the renewed utilizatin of unused agricultural areas. Results have also been achieved in water protection: the Marcal reservoir has been put into operation, and by the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan period a considerable part of the first phase of the water protection system of the lesser Balaton area will have been completed and construction of the second phase begun.

In spite of all this, the environmental protection plans have not been adequately fulfilled: The reduction of pollutants has not reached the planned level in the majority of cases.

The council concluded that we can safeguard the quality of the environment in the Seventh 5-Year Plan only if the prevention of environmental pollution is asserted in all the areas of social and economic life and becomes general.

BUDAPEST CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH POLISH TU OFFICIAL

LD022015 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 2 Mar 85

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Text] The Polish Government, taking the opinion of the trade unions into consideration, has postponed, or is implementing in several stages, the food price increases. I am sure our listeners heard about this during the past week. Andras Domany telephoned Romuald Sosnowski, deputy chairman of the so-called National Trade Union Accord which coordinates the activities of Polish trade unions.

[Begin recording] [Domany] How did the trade unions adopt their policy?

[Sosnowski in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] We asked factory trade union organizations and the trade union federations of the various sectors to express their opinion of the government's price increase proposals. We received a large number of letters and telephone calls, people came to see us personally, and we also toured the work places.

[Domany] I understand, but I get the feeling that in the end you could have found out much more easily, you could have predicted that people were opposed to an increase in basic food prices. The government, on the other hand, quotes the laws of economics, cites the disadvantages of price subsidies and asserts that if price rises are delayed then elimination of the rationing system will also be delayed. You must also be aware of this, surely.

[Sosnowski] Of course. It is not really the prices which we dispute. What we are interested in is stopping the decline in living standards, and the system of income supplements was not acceptable in any of the three proposals submitted. Inflation must now be stopped, and the present practice where prices and wages are always chasing each other must come to an end. We are therefore proposing more far-reaching changes. Production must be made more economic and the quality of output must improve. Work must be organized better and modern technology must be introduced.

[Domany] Doubtless, it will be said that you are simply after popularity by opposing the price rises and that by so doing you hope to increase membership above your present 5 million members.

[Sosnowski] The Polish trade unions simply want to fulfil their duty. This duty consists of safeguarding the interests of the workers. If the majority of the population believes that they would be unable to tolerate price increases on such a large scale, then this is the position we must adopt. We have calculated that many pensioners, large families, and women raising their children alone would be reduced almost to the level of destitution. We have spoken about this, and please understand that we have not only said that prices should not be increased. There are large reserves at all work places, in employment for instance, and these areas ought to be freed and utilized in the interest of sorting out the economy and in the spirit of the economic reform which the trade unions support. We must ensure that people do not end up equating the entire reform process with price increases while in their own factories all the waste is incorporated into product prices.

[Domany] Yes, but if there were to be a redeployment of the work-force, if dismissals were to take place, and if discipline were to be strengthened would you not start to defend with the same vigor those affected by these measures?

[Sosnowski] Every trade union leader agrees that all over the country there are too many administrative workers, especially in factories.

Often, their numbers increase even at places where the number of workers is reduced. There must certainly be a change here and we are determined not to defend anyone just for the sake of appearances. The interests of superfluous administrative workers must also be taken into consideration, of course, but in such a way that we assist in their retraining and ensure that material conditions are created for them making it worthwhile for them to become involved in production, where many more extra hands are needed.

[Domany] Your stance also has a political aspect. The new trade unions distanced themselves from the hostile actions of extremist groups of Solidarity to such an extent that in the beginning many accused you of being mere puppets of the government. You also accepted the Constitution and the leading role of the party. Many of your officials, such as your chairman for instance, are party members. After all this, many people must have been surprised when this trade union alliance adopted a determined stance in opposition to the government's view in a matter as important as this.

[Sosnowski] The recognition of the Constitution, alliance ties, and the leading role of the party is enshrined in the statutes of trade union organizations at all levels, and this bears witness to the nature of our trade unions. But it is also written at the same place that we are independent and that we have autonomy. The party influences the trade unions through its members and does not give direct instructions, so there is no contradiction here.

[Domany] All right, but did the party not tell its members who were trade union officials that it was their duty to support the government's proposals and that they had to try to persuade others to do the same?

[Sosnowski] No, and in my opinion this is not likely to happen in the future, either. And you must also be aware that the basic unit of the trade union in our country is the independent enterprise cell, which is a partner to the enterprise, and enterprises in turn are becoming increasingly independent in their management. The sector organization and the intersector accord is a representation, on the other hand, which passes on the opinions of independent organizations. This is how we participate in the management of the economy and in the administration of the entire country. Differences can exist between the party leadership and the govenment or the trade unions in the judgement of certain matters, but we have a common goal and you must all understand this.

FRG'S GENSCHER PLANS VISIT FOR 6 MARCH

LD031023 Hamburg DPA in German 1003 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Bonn, 3 Mar (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will fly to Moscow today (Sunday) for an unexpected 1-day talk on disarmament questions and bilateral relations. A few hours before his departure, the Foreign Ministry in Bonn announced this lightning visit.

After his visit to Moscow, Genscher will fly first to Helsinki to accompany Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker on his state visit and will travel on to Warsaw on 6 March. There he will establish, in several hours of talks with the Polish Government, a date for his official visit to Poland which was postponed last November. From Warsaw Genscher will fly directly to Sofia, where he will start his scheduled official visit to Bulgaria on 7 March.

FRG Goals Outlined

LD031218 Hamburg DPA in German 1106 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Bonn, 3 Mar (DPA) -- With the unexpected announcements of visits to the USSR and the PPR, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Sunday demonstrated the Federal Government's intention to promote a new climate of detente with the specific inclusion of East bloc leaders.

According to diplomatic circles, the first contacts for Genscher's surprise visits were a week ago. Genscher wanted to present, prior to the two superpowers' arms control talks which start in Geneva on 12 March, the Federal Government's position, point out Bonn's concerns about the revival of hostile sentiments on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the 8 May capitulation, and above all brief the East bloc leaders, within the framework of his increasingly intensive contacts with the Warsaw Pact states.

In Warsaw, Genscher wants to try to set aside differences on the framework of an official visit to Poland and agree on a new date. The trip was cancelled last November a few hours before his departure because Poland protested the accreditation of one of the journalists accompanying him, because of Genscher's intention to visit the grave of the murdered priest Jerzy Popieluszko, and because Polish authorities wanted to prevent him from laying a wreath at the graves of German soldiers. In Warsaw, Genscher will not only talk with his Polish counterpart, but is to be received by party and government chief Jaruzelski for talks and a private dinner.

It was also learned in Bonn that in Moscow Genscher intends to refer to statements by Politburo member Mikhail Gorbachev, who described the contribution of the Europeans to the policy of detente as particularly important. Genscher also wants to explain the Federal Government's position on space weapons, which will play a significant role in the forthcoming Geneva talks. In Bonn's view a distinction must be made between research and development. In addition, Genscher sees scope for improving German-Soviet relations. Diplomatic circles, however, caution that no "sudden reanimation" should be expected.

GERMAN DELEGATION TO TALK WITH PZPR OFFICIALS

LD041045 Hamburg DPA in German 0955 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Bonn, 4 Mar (DPA) -- A Bundestag SPD Group delegation led by Horst Ehmke, the groups's deputy chairman, flew to Warsaw today.

As stated in a group announcement, the Social Democrats will speak with high-ranking PZPR representatives on "political, economic, military, human, and other measures which are appropriate for securing peace and security in Europe, for reducing tensions, and for further developing relations between the peoples of Europe."

As the SPD group further announced shortly before the trip, the talks are to be continued alternately in Poland and in the Federal Republic. The German participants are, in addition to Ehmke, Andreas von Buelow, the SPD defense expert, and Helmuth Becker, the parliamentary business manager of the Bundestag Group. Included among the Polish participants in the talks are, among others, Ryszard Wojna, chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission and Bogumil Sujka, deputy chief of the Department for International Relations in the PZPR Central Committee.

Through three working groups in all, the SPD is making contact for talks with the most important East bloc states. Only at the end of last week the SPD working group responsible for the GDR conferred with a high-level East Berlin delegation in Bonn on possibilities for creating a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe. The two working groups for contacts with the Soviet Union and the GDR were agreed to last year when opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel visited Moscow and East Berlin. The contacts for talks with Poland were sought by Vogel in October last year.

JARUZELSKI STRESSES NEED FOR LAW, ORDER

LD022311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has participated in a district report-back conference of the PZPR in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The delegates assessed the achievements of the present term of office and discussed the most important problems of ideopolitical and training work arising from the Ministry's current tasks. It was stated in the discussion that recently the truth had again been confirmed that the tasks carried out by functionaries of the security services and the Citizens' Militia require wholehearted adherence to ideology, great effort and discipline. The absolute need for all Ministry employees to observe law and order in their activities was underscored.

Taking the floor, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that the party leadership fully appreciates the difficult and extremely responsible service of Ministry functionaries. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee noted the fundamental tasks facing the Ministry and its party organizations.

PRICE INCREASES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN STAGES

LD011835 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] The minister for prices, the minister for labor, wages and social affairs, and the minister for domestic trade and services, implementing the decisions of the Council of Ministers of 25 February 1985, on spacing out price increases and curtailing rationing; curtailing price increases which directly effect the cost of flats; and increasing old-age and disability pensions from the beginning of March this year so that workers' pensions should not be lower than Z7,000; and taking into account other measures to alleviate the effects of price movements on those groups with the lowest incomes among the population such as families with many children, invalids, sick and disabled children, gave details of the decisions made:

Increases in the official prices of food, fuel and energy, and the limitation of rationing are to be introduced in several stages, rather than all together, over the first half of this year.

In the first stage, from 4 March the prices of flour and cereal products, bread, milk with a 3.2 percent butter fat content, cream, hard and soft cheese, sugar, tea, soya oil, and sunflower oil, are to go up. At the same time, from 4 March, the rationed sale of flour and cereal products will be lifted. The prices of milk with a 2 percent butter fat content, curd cheeses, oil produced from domestic raw materials, and popular brands of margarine will remain unchanged.

In the second state, from 1 April, the prices of domestic coal and coke and electricity and gas charges will go up. Payments for central heating and hot water will not, however, go up this year.

In the third stage, in June of this year, the prices of butter and animal fats and meat and meat products, will go up. A decision regarding the possible lifting of rationing of fats will be taken in May, on the basis of current forecasts for their supply.

Here are the price increases for some articles being introduced starting on 4 March this year:

The price of plain flour will go up by Z12 per kilogram; pearl barley and barley groats by Z13; double-egg macaroni by Z16; ordinary bread, by Z6 per loaf weighing 0.8 kilogram. The price of milk with a 3.2 percent fat content will go up by Z2 per litre; cream with a 9 percent butter fat content by Z4 per quarter litre; Edam cheese by Z40 per kilogram. The price of sugar will go up to Z75 per kilogram; soya oil by Z9 per half litre; the price of Popularna tea will go up by Z15 per 10 dekagrams.

At the same time, as of 1 March 1985, pensions and employees' annuities awarded up to the end of 1983 and calculated on earnings not exceeding Z18,000 will go up. The increases will be differentiated; the lower the benefit, the higher the increase. As a result of the increases, employees' pensions will not be lower in practice than 7,000 zloty.

The limits of earnings not causing a suspension of old-age and disability pension will be raised to Z120,000 per year and -- in the case of understaffed professions -- to Z144,000 per year.

From 1 May 1985, among other things family allowances for families with incomes of up to Z3,000 per person per month will go up by Z250; and with incomes of between Z3,000-5,000, by Z150. Care allowances for disabled children will go up by Z250. Family allowances for sick children, who qualify for multiple (?ration books), will increase correspondingly. In addition, there will be a Z250 increase in the lump sum supplement due to people benefiting from the food allowance; in the lump sum supplement for children in foster families; in allowances for members of families of sole breadwinners called up for military service; in permanent, periodical benefits from social aid; in the upbringing benefit for single-parent families. There will also be an increase in the funds for interventional social aid by Z500 million. Also from 1 May 1985, an increase of Z250 in the earnings of employees who earn less than Z11,000 will be made possible.

Ministry Officials Comment

LD012101 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] In the studio we have Mrs Anna Kedzierska, minister of domestic trade and services, and Mr Antoni Gryniewicz, deputy minister in the Prices Office.

A moment ago we listened to the communique on the increases. I would like to begin our interview, however, by going back to the decisions made at Monday's Council of Ministers' session on this issue.

[Gryniewicz] The Monday session of the Council of Ministers took into account, to the largest possible degree, the results of the general public consultation, especially the attitude of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ]. This expresses itself in the fact that first, it recommended that the proposed price rises be staggered, and also that rationing be lifted in phases with the amount of compensation and the range of people entitled to it expanded. It also recommended limiting the increases on outlay for the maintenance of an apartment, that is, limiting the range of price rises connected with this.

[Announcer] And then there was the most important matter: the increase of the lowest pensions to Z7,000. What are the fundamental differences between the decisions that have already been made and the ones that were submitted for public consultation in January? The trade unions' stance also plays a part here.

[Gryniewicz] The first fundamental difference relates to spreading out the price increase over three stages. I would like to stress that this staggering is not a technical or tactical move. It means that the financial burden on the population for food purchases has perceptibly diminished on the whole during the present year; thus, the burden and severity of the price rises are reduced. Second, we have abandoned the initial proposals to increase the charges for central heating and hot water this year. The scale of originally proposed coal price increase in this has also been reduced. The price of coal will rise by 20 percent, and not 30 percent.

[Announcer] And what about the compensation? There has been criticism in this area too.

[Gryniewicz] The partial, direct compensation, which is calculated exclusively on the basis of expenditures on rationed foodstuffs and the increased expenditure due to the rise in bread prices, is being increased to Z250.

[Announcer] Yes, but Minister Gebala will be talking about that today in the government monitor, so let's leave it to him. Minister, I want to go back to the trade union standpoint. The OPZZ postulated in its stance that the effects of the price increases and the cost of living be summed up by 1 July and that the conclusions be drawn (?for people) above all.

[Gryniewicz] We are also taking that desire and expectation into account. We have been investigating and will continue to do so with particular attention and urgency the formation of the price index and the cost of living. Also, we will investigate the formation of the population's income, wages in particular, in order to check at the end of the first 6 months if the fundamental assumption of the (?trade unions) concerning an ~~even~~, uniform increase in nominal incomes and prices is being maintained in order to see to it that the standard of living of the population does not drop in 1985.

[Announcer] I must tell you that the trade unions will be watching very attentively here.

[Gryniewicz] Yes, of course they will.

[Announcer] Now, let's go back to rationing. Rationing of flour and cereal products is to be lifted; but, as you and I remember, as a result of the consultation, there are a great many fears -- we received a fair number of letters and phone calls on the subject -- that lifting rationing will cause disorganization of the market and people will not be able to buy what they should be able to buy.

[Kedzierska] We have approached with full understanding the widely varying opinions presented by society regarding the departure from rationing. The departure from the rationing of flour and cereal products is in a very modest area but the best safeguarded one.

[Announcer] Minister, how has the trade prepared for the operation, considering that the new prices come into force as soon as Monday?

[Kedzierska] We have prepared for this operation, both the ministry and, in the provinces, trade departments and stocktaking commissions. I think the whole operation will be a painless one for trade.

Ciosek Defends Decisions

LD030014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 2 Mar 85

["Rebroadcast" studio interview with Minister for Trade Union Affairs Stanislav Ciosek by Adam Bronikowski, television news economic commentator, on 2 March -- recorded]

[Text] [Bronikowski] The decisions of the three ministers on the price hikes and curtailment of rationing predictably resulted in very varied opinions. They were expressed in telegrams to radio and television, including our editorial office. Among the opinions expressed there were also some that accused the ministers of not taking into consideration, or not taking into full consideration, the stand of the Council of National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ]. As you remember, this stand was presented by the OPZZ Council on Saturday, exactly 1 week ago. Because of these comments, I have asked Minister Stanislaw Ciosek for an interview.

Minister, in [word indistinct] many opinions that have arrived at the television today, it has been stated outright that the government decisions on price hikes have not taken into consideration the union stand. What is your opinion of this?

[Ciosek] I do not agree with this opinion and hope I shall be able to prove it during this conversation.

[Bronikowski] Could you then comment on the most significant points in the OPZZ stand?

[Ciosek] Yes, of course, I have it before me. Of course, the most important elements of this stand: We do not accept any of the options for increases proposed by the Price Affairs Office, the trade unionists say in the OPZZ stand. A completely different concept has been adopted, a completely different solution. It is difficult to talk about options. It is a great concession where the trade union stand is concerned.

Second, the unionists say: We do not accept a price hike fully implemented all at once. Here, there is also a great concession. The price increases have been spread out over time, in three stages -- maybe according to the expectation this period is too short, but we have to reconcile economic reality with expectations. Nevertheless, it is a decisive and clear concession to the union stand.

Third, the OPZZ says that the unions oppose plans to further increase charges for central heating, electricity, gas and coal. Here there is also a concession. The increases in central heating and hot water charges have been postponed for 1 year. The smaller increase in the coal price has been presented for consultatons. Also, when compensations are concerned, there have been accusations that the compensations were misleading and not credible. I must say on this subject that our calculations, published in the course of consultations, pertained to foodstuffs under rationing, and hence probably to the difference between the full amount of the increase in the cost of living and the one that resulted from the foodstuffs being rationed.

[Bronikowski] Minister, you will yourself agree that it was quite unclear, and maybe because of that the trade unionists said that it was also misleading?

[Ciosek] Probably, one should comment on this. Nevertheless, we have presented full calculations in this respect.

[Bronikowski] Minister, any way one knows that one cannot compensate for the rise in the cost of living as a whole.

[Ciosek] Of course. First of all, we are creating possibilities for earning money; we protect the economically weakest, those who really have problems in making ends meet. But for the rest we are creating within the economic reform a system [word indistinct] of new solutions, of means and wages. The Central Annual Plan provides for this: the price hike is balanced by the wage hike. We have discussed this for many months.

Another concession to the union stance is a full protection packet. [Words indistinct] it is necessary to protect the living standard of labor veterans, families with low incomes and many children, invalids and disabled children. We repeat our demand to set the lowest pension at the level of 27,000 exclusive of compensations. In very many points the government is making a concession here.

Thus in addition to the proposals that were made public for discussion initially, we have extended additional allowances to sick and disabled children, children in foster families, members of families whose breadwinners have been called up to do military service, an increase in the upbringing allowances for single mothers, aid from the fund [word indistinct], interventional social aid. There is a large number of other items. The philosophy propounded in the trade union stance agrees in full with what the government intends to do. And it has made a decision. And here I believe there will be a positive assessment. Obviously, the trade union stance also contains the proposal that the trade unionists see the need to carry out in July an assessment of the changes in the cost of living brought about through the implementation of the Central Annual Plan.

[Bronikowski] And they will keep a close eye on this.

[Ciosek] Quite rightly so. We do not intend to hide anything here. The fact is that we have overall calculations to balance out the price hikes with increases in incomes. The overall calculations are correct; but it may happen -- it will undoubtedly happen -- that there will be specific groups of families that will not be subject to this rule, and that they will find themselves in difficulties.

[Bronikowski] You know, sir, that this approach on the basis of averages, the overall approach, is very often criticized, for there are many very different families, both the very poor and those whose earnings are rather average, as well as those whose earnings are better. So one has to see this matter very precisely.

[Ciosek] I fully agree with you. (?I think one ought also to say) what goal lies behind this notion of a joint assessment of the material situation of particular groups of families during the second half of the year. We fully agree here with the trade unions.

[Bronikowski] Then there is the next matter, that of rationing, the OPZZ stance was clear. It fears that a departure from rationing might throw life into disorder.

[Ciosek] And this is how we have acted: We are only lifting rationing with regard to -- where food is concerned -- cereal products. As far as the remainder are concerned, we are in no hurry, for we have to make a very exact calculation of the real possibilities of the economy, so that we do not have things happening as they did in the past, when we had to revoke certain decisions. We are in full agreement with the unions here.

[Bronikowski] Thus it would follow from what you say that in essence all the unionists' demands have been met. Is that the case?

[Ciosek] Well, not fully. I cannot agree with this view. Not everything. Let us say that we have made concessions to the trade unions on every item , but that we have done so to a varying extent, depending on the real possibilities of our economy. As the government, we are responsible for creating real possibilities, through the functioning of the economy, for satisfying the growing needs of the public. That is our joint responsibility and we have had to consider things, weigh them, and choose the compromise between the expectations and hopes and what the economy is capable of giving today.

[Bronikowski] You speak of compromises, but the differences of opinion are quite clear and quite important between the two sides.

[Ciosek] That surely does not surprise you? There is nothing extraordinary in this differnce of opinions. I think it is quite natural...

[Bronikowski interrupts] I think this is an element of political life in Poland at present.

[Ciosek] I share your view. But the thing is to find a common voice on the basics of the functioning of our country in order to achieve a joint (?view), for it seems to me that we are arriving at these common general views together with the trade unions.

[Bronikowski] You visited us, minister, during the news on 24 February. To wind up our interview I would like to ask you what you really think as you come to us (?in the studios) for a second time.

[Ciosek] On that occasion I gave my view on reconciling, the need to reconcile, economic realities and (?implacable) economic laws, with the expectations and hopes we all have, without exception. But I came to our interview today considering whether the trade unions would be satisfied with the government's decisions, and although my reply may surprise you, I think that nevertheless they will not be fully satisfied. This is because it is hard to expect anyone to be pleased about the fact that prices are rising, and that, after all is what the whole operation amounts to, for the restoration of the economy's health in order to make it possible to overcome our economic difficulties more rapidly. We are carrying out this work.

I also wondered whether this compromise is healthy, whether it reconciles the demands of the economy with expectations and does so well. I think the answer is yes, that is a compromise one ought to call a healthy compromise.

But I cannot stifle my concern over the possibility that sometime I may have to explain this compromise to you, ladies and gentlemen, since life has often shown that where economic categories go the economy will not let itself be cheated. But I hope that the solution will be such as to satisfy all the demands.

[Bronikowski] Thank you very much for this interview.

[Closek] Thank you very much.

WALESA URGES WORKERS TO OPPOSE PRICE INCREASES

AU021753 Paris AFP in English 1749 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 2 (AFP) -- The leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, Lech Walesa, today urged workers to oppose the government's latest plan for phased food price rises, and said only an attitude of "firmness and solidarity" could change the situation. In a telephone conversation from his home in Gdansk, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate stressed that workers had the right to oppose any fall in their standard of living.

Referring to Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, Mr. Walesa said: "That gentlemen will not be giving us any presents, and we must therefore force him to give them to us... using and improving our peaceful methods of carrying on the struggle."

"Today there is no doubt that only an attitude of firmness and solidarity can change anything at all in the situation," he added.

The government had originally announced across-the-board price rises to take effect yesterday, but backed down in the face of threats of a strike by Solidarity and protests from the official unions. The price rises are now to be introduced between Monday and June 30.

Advocates 'Firmness, Solidarity'

AU031730 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 3 Mar 85

[By Maryan Kafarski]

[Text] Warsaw, March 3 (AFP) -- Solidarity chief Lech Walesa's call to Poles to oppose price rises poses a direct challenge to the country's military leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

In a statement to Western reporters here yesterday, Mr. Walesa said that his banned trade union's abandonment of a call for a brief general strike against price rises had not been reciprocated, as the government had neither annulled nor reduced the price rises. It had simply staggered them until June 30.

"Now," he said, "there is no more doubt that only an attitude of firmness and solidarity can change something in the people's economic situation, and for that we must improve our peaceful means of struggle and apply them fearlessly." He accused the government of "cynically" introducing steep price rises and called on Solidarity militants to organise resistance in factories. He did not openly call for a strike, but did not reject the idea. Trade union sources suggested that Mr. Walesa's call was likely to be responded to.

But the government is unlikely to make any "concessions" beyond those made to the new "trade unions" that it established after outlawing Solidarity.

Last Friday the government, which said it would be harsh toward "troublemakers," fired Marek Paszkiewicz, a founder of the Szczecin Human Rights Defence Committee, from his job at the Radub Works for striking.

The government continues also to proclaim its determination to apply the economic reforms it considers necessary to overcome Poland's long-standing difficulties.

Signs are that coming days could be stormy.

4 March Protests Possible

LD021742 Hamburg DPA in German 1635 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 2 Mar (DPA) -- Polish workers leader Lech Walesa has left it up to the workers in the enterprises whether and in what form they want to protest against the price increases for various foods that come into force on Monday. In a statement that he conveyed to Western correspondents on Saturday in Warsaw, he said that after the tactical retreat by the government, the leadership of the Solidarity underground organization had reversed the strike call for 28 February. But there had still been strikes in some enterprises. As has now become clear, these workers had been right, because it had not been known that a fourth variation of the price increases had been "cynically" prepared.

"We envisage protests for 4 March, although we had not planned that," Walesa said. The workers in the enterprises have a right to resist the "galloping reduction in the standard of living." But for organizational reasons the Solidarity leadership did not suggest any protest actions for Monday. The initiative has to come from the enterprises. Only a decisive and solid stance by the workers can change anything. "The struggle for bread and freedom is our holy obligation today," he said.

STOPPAGES REPORTED DESPITE SOLIDARITY CALL-OFF

AU011333 Paris AFP in English 1331 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 1 (AFP) -- Strikes and demonstrations were held here yesterday despite calls from the banned Solidarity trade union to drop plans for protests against price rises, union sources said today.

Workers in several sections of the Ursus tractor plant here, which employs 23,000 people, downed tools for 15 minutes in line with Solidarity's original strike plan, which was called off when it was agreed to spread out the rises up to July. Union sources said the strikers were not only protesting against the prices, which will still go up, but also for the release of four of the union's imprisoned senior officials.

The Huta Warszawa steelworks was hit by a 10-minute stoppage in several workships as strikers listened to a recorded speech by Solidarity's underground leader Zbigniew Bujak. The message was played over loudspeakers which had been set up without management knowing.

In the working class district of Wola, small demonstration groups formed outside factories, but police did not intervene. Solidarity tracts were handed out in some factories and slogans in favour of the union painted on factory walls.

Elsewhere, short stoppages were reported at a 16,000 employee lorry (truck) factory in Starachowice, central Poland, and at the Warski shipyards in Szczecin, in the north-east.

Church masses were also held for Solidarity in Wroclaw, in soutwestern Poland.

Human Rights Leader Fired

AU011626 Paris AFP in English 1616 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March (AFP) -- Marek Paszkiewicz, a founding member of the Committee for the Defence of Human Rights in the Baltic port of Szczecin, was dismissed today from his job at the shipyards there for taking part in yesterday's strike action, a trade union source said.

The committee, set up after the murder by police of dissident Priest Jerzy Popieluszko, has been outlawed by the government.

There were also reports of strikes and demonstrations from Gdansk and elsewhere along the Baltic coast, but no details were available.

In another protest action last night, dissidents engineered the flashing on television screens of the word Solidarity during a French detective film broadcast on the first channel of Polish national TV. The slogan appeared only in the Zoliborz neighborhood of Warsaw where Father Popieluszko's St. Stanislas Parish is located.

Dissidents had recently staged a 15-minute pirate television program beamed to residents of Nowa Huta, a working-class part of Warsaw, backing the 15-minute strike.

CIOSEK VIEWS OPZZ STANCE ON PRICE INCREASES

AU281527 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Feb 85 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- At the meeting of the council of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], the trade union stance on the new price proposals and rationing restrictions was adopted. A PAP journalist has asked Minister Stanislaw Ciosek, responsible for government cooperation with the trade unions, to comment on this stance.

[Ciosek] I have studied the stance of the OPZZ Council in detail. I do not wish to discuss it in meritorious terms -- the government will do this. However, I have a few remarks to make and information to provide on this stance. The stance completes the period of social consultations. When we take into account the several months-long discussion on the Central Annual Plan in the second half of last year (and during that discussion a plan variant was selected which foresees a 12-13 percent growth of prices and wages), then these consultations have been exceptionally long and exhaustive. The Prices Office summed up this discussion and released the results to the public. On Saturday the OPZZ council spoke out on this subject.

The essence of the trade union stance comes as no surprise to the government. This was to be expected, judging from the social debate. After all, certain parts of the OPZZ stance mirror recent opinions from various social groups. Members of the government have taken part in many meetings with factory work forces, including trade unionists. We were familiar with the opinions presented by various trade union bodies. These had been voiced in public. Therefore, I believe that at the 25 February Council of Ministers meeting we will be in a position to relate objectively to the published results of the social consultations, including the OPZZ stance. This will not be easy because opinions during the social consultations have been extremely varied. It is also the concern of the government to protect the standard of living of citizens, the welfare of pensioners, and the conditions for rearing children.

But there still remains a choice between harsh, relentless economic realities and laws on the one hand, and social expectations on the other.

It will be necessary to reconcile these laws and hopes, which often clash with each other. While presenting the price rise variants, at least we have not concealed any exceptional and unknown possibilities of any other ways out than the ones presented. Of course, one could do without price rises if a drastic increase in management efficiency took place and if we immediately consumed less energy, materials, and time at the current level of production. We are achieving clear and hope-inspiring progress, but gradually. We will also approach a lower level of inflation gradually.

Therefore, we have hidden nothing which could have permitted a fourth, more gentle price variant with no effects on the economy. Every single easing of the variants so far will bear a price -- the rate at which we restore market stability and the speed with which we eliminate rationing. Given the current possibilities for raising production, every reduction in the scale of planned price rises, both in terms of value and in terms of time, will make market improvement more distant. This will mean the continuation of high subsidies for production, and hence a curb on positive action to encourage the economic reform mechanisms. There remains, however, the question of social agreement -- whether to accelerate or slow down this growth rate. Social policy -- which groups of society should be afforded greater protection and which less -- is also a social issue.

Therefore, the government will consider with great care the OPZZ stance, as well as the results of the social consultations and the opinions of experts, for example the Prices Council. However, we will pay particular attention to the trade union demands. Trade unions are the largest organization of working people. They express the expectations of many millions of citizens.

Without waiting for an official stance, I can already say today that the government will certainly share the OPZZ view whereby the chief way to restore market equilibrium is to improve management, not raise prices. This should be the main incentive behind joint efforts with the trade unions in order to achieve progress in management. I think that we will achieve considerable progress in this field together with the trade unions and with everyone who is concerned with the good of Poland.

EXPELLED ATTACHE INTERVIEWED ON RETURN FROM U.S.

LD022041 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] We now broadcast a report from the improvised press conference held today at Warsaw's Okecie Airport following the return of Colonel Zygmunt Szymanski, Poland's military attache in the United States.

[Begin recording] [Szymanski] I believe that my expulsion from the United States was more connected with the activity of my counterpart, the American military attache in Poland, than with what is described as my expulsion in retaliation for the expulsion of the American attache. [sentence as heard] Here are some facts to confirm what I believe. On 21 February Colonel Myer's trip took place.

Already on 22 February I was summoned to the Pentagon, where the land forces' intelligence chief [as heard] threatened me with expulsion as early as Friday the 22d, and did so in a very arrogant manner which offended the fundamental principles of cultural behavior. He said among other things that he had the right, the basis and the authority to throw me out of the United States that very day -- that is, Friday, 22 February. So far as I remember our authorities announced their decision to expel the American attache on 25 February. Hence, 3 days beforehand the U.S. land forces intelligence chief already knew what was to be done with me in the United States.

[Unidentified reporter] ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. How do you assess the expulsion and the reasons for it, Colonel?

[Szymanski] I personally view my expulsion in at least two ways. First, there is the narrow scope of affairs directly connected with the actions of my counterpart in Poland. But I believe this is a sort of revenge by the American authorities for the fact that the appropriate authorities in Poland frustrated the execution of a specific action by Col Myer. Second, my expulsion is merely yet another step taken by the current American Administration within the framework of a single policy being pursued against Poland, or in relation to Poland. It is a policy of pressure, a policy of interference, [words indistinct], a policy of force.

I would like to add here that the expulsion, in a more personal and private sense, was not something unpleasant for me, and was not something to cause me any great sadness. I am very happy to have been able to return to Poland and am glad to be here. During my period of work, my 2 years' of work in the United States, I encountered numerous examples of this typical American policy. I was not invited to events organized for the community of military attaches. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified reporter] RZECZPOSPOLITA: Does the policy of retaliation you have been talking about apply only to our country or is it practiced generally by the American Administration?

[Szymanski] I do not remember recent cases of expulsion between the United States and other states; there were no clear-cut ones. In any case, reciprocal expulsion is not a principle which is applied, because expulsion is always applied least of all on a reciprocal basis.

[Unidentified reporter] So one supposes. Colonel, what is the attitude of (?the embassy employees) and at home as regards (?these) matters?

[Szymanski] [Words indistinct] I would like to say that both my wife and myself following that decision experienced sincerity and friendliness and much help from the employees of our establishment, our embassy. In addition, I experienced sincere friendliness and help from the military attaches of the Warsaw Pact member-states: from the Soviet, Bulgarian, Czechoslovak and Hungarian comrades. [words indistinct] Accompanying us to the airport was in itself a small demonstration of Polishness; all our Embassy employees (?were there) with posters of our national flag. All the attaches I was talking about from the Warsaw Pact member-states were there. My wife was given flowers; I was given many embraces, greetings, wishes.

I would like to take this opportunity to say that I had the chance to talk to Americans, and that they showed common sense, moderation, and level-headedness and in conversations they stressed that they remembered our common heroes Kosciuszko and Pulaski. Some of them who had taken part in World War II stressed that they remembered that Poland and America were in one anti-nazi coalition during that war. One pleasant moment was during some conversation or another the statement that the American people think of Polish General Kazimierz Pulaski as the first commander of the U.S. Cavalry. So, what I said at the beginning is not a universal phenomenon. It is mainly among the administration, mainly among the military administration. Among the population, outside Washington in particular, one clearly notices sensible views and sober views.

In the period 2 years ago when the situation in Poland was not quite settled, people simply asked me: What is it really like in Poland? Is it like our press is reporting it, because we do not really believe it; we think that they are lying to us in some way?

[unidentified correspondent] Were there any situations when you had unpleasant experiences with the American police?

[Szymanski] I must say that basically I have no criticism of the American military authorities as far as avoiding, not abiding by or breaking American regulations is concerned. But many times I was summoned to the Pentagon, where it was brought to my attention, very sharply, with instructions to convey to the Polish authorities -- these remarks concerned the alleged mistreatment of American attaches, who at that time were penetrating some military objects and were detained. However, it always turned out later that they were treated properly. One of these (?three-star) generals said in the end: Since our attaches lose their way so much, we must improve our training system in navigation.

I was personally summoned to the Pentagon to listen to remarks addressed to the Polish authorities, remarks connected with infringements by the American attache of the valid regulations and order here. I was summoned in 1983, in 1984 and recently in 1985. [end recording]

ITALIAN PERIODICAL TO PUBLISH NAMES OF 76 MISSING

AU022003 Rome ANSA in English 1900 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, March 2 -- The Italian periodical "PROSPETTIVE NEL MONDO" is about to publish a list of 76 Polish Catholics "killed by torture or in mysterious circumstances similar to those in which Polish Priest Jerzy Popieluszko lost his life". The publication obtained the list through underground Polish organizations.

Editor-in-chief Gianpaolo Cresci said the list contains names of people "eliminated since 1981 when Wojciech Jaruzelski came to power" and added that "desaparecidos" are not only a Latin American phenomenon, but a tragic reality of all dictatorial and oppressive regimes".

'Mysterious Circumstances' Alleged

AU031848 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Rome, March 3 (AFP) -- Seventy-six Polish Catholics involved in anti-communist activities were killed between 1981 and 1983, including 23 who were tortured to death, the PROSPETTIVE NEL MONDO (World View) magazine claimed here today. The magazine, regarded as close to the right-wing of the Christian Democrat Party, said it has clandestinely obtained a dossier from Poland via Berne on the deaths of the Catholics and had carefully checked the details. It said 38 people, including manual workers, miners, students, the young and the elderly, died during anti-government strikes and demonstrations.

It claimed that a further 23 died after undergoing torture in prison or while being questioned, and that others were killed in "mysterious circumstances" which were officially described as "suicides."

The magazine said it planned to print a list of those who have vanished in Poland, once their names and the circumstances of their disappearances were confirmed.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION

PM011938 Warsaw PERSPEKTYWY in Polish 8 Feb 85 pp 18-19

[Interview with Dr Wojciech Pruss, first deputy minister at the Office for Price Affairs, by PERSPEKTYWY correspondent Wojciech Krasucki; date, place not given]

[Text] [Krasucki] Minister, it is obvious that no one is happy about price increases, but perhaps more and more people realize that they have to take place. All the same, what chance is there for reducing inflation, for bringing it down to the so-called civilized level, below 10 percent?

[Pruss] It is a fact that we must somehow get used to the idea that prices are increasing and will continue to increase. The real problem is the scale of that increase and the limits within which we can contain it. But I believe that such limits are already in operation. The rate of price increases is slowing, from 100 percent in 1982; to 22-23 percent in 1983; to 15 percent in 1984. This year the increases are expected to amount to some 12-13 percent, including between 3 and 4 percent resulting from last year's increases. There are grounds for believing that next year price increases will approach the figure of 10 percent, including the results of this year's increases carried over to next year. Thus we are witnessing a stemming of the inflation, although the inflation itself will persist over the next few years. I do believe, however, that it will drop below the 10 percent level.

[Krasucki] Does this, then, vindicate the theory that prices are far more instrumental in arriving at a market equilibrium that an increase in supply, in providing supply stocks for stores?

[Pruss] It is necessary to use many methods, including increased prices, in the attempt to achieve market equilibrium. Increased supply levels can play a significant role here. Deliveries of goods to stores were considerably increased both in 1983 and 1984. But it still remains true that the price increase index is higher than the supply increase index. Moreover, I believe that we often regard the possibilities of a rapid increase in production -- and consequently supply -- with too much optimism. It is obviously necessary to work better, and to produce more and more cheaply, but we must realize that our rate of production increase is by no means small within its limits of 5 percent. It is another matter that the slump in production which took place at the beginning of the eighties is responsible for the fact that the above-mentioned production increase appears to be too small in relation to our needs and expectation.

[Krasucki] Our people are not having an easy life and they would like to see at least as many goods on the market as we had before the crisis. Hence the opinion that we ought to be catching up with those previous levels more quickly.

[Pruss] The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to restore our output to its preslump levels. We cannot do that quickly, and we certainly should not restore the structure of production to its previous form. This is because it relied on supplies of materials which were largely imported -- and these supplies have now been reduced -- and also because it favored production of capital goods rather than marketables.

[Krasucki] So you share the views of those economists who believe that the structure of production determined previously, coupled with the capital investments we inherited from the seventies, together contribute to an intensification of the inflation proceeds?

[Pruss] They do indeed constitute factors affecting inflation, although they are not alone in that. From the seventies we inherited a huge number of botched investment projects whose structure does not promote an increase in the production of consumer goods. But it is very difficult to amend the situation. The projects have reached various stages of completion. Which of them should be halted and which should be completed? It is a complex question.

[Krasucki] And so it is all a question of selection and, subsequently, realization -- the latter requiring a lot of time and money.

[Pruss] There is also one other equally important factor to do with inflation that you have not as yet mentioned. I am thinking about our foreign trade situation. After all, the otherwise advantageous credit balance we enjoy with the second payments area (more than $1.6 billion in 1984) also contributes to inflation.

[Krasucki] That is correct. Wages earned in production for export do not coincide with an increased flow of goods to the market. On the other hand, considering our import needs and the need to meet Poland's foreign liabilities, we ought to wish for an increasing credit balance. These and other reasons, therefore, are responsible for the fact that we must regard prices as a truly indispensable instrument for restoring equilibrium. Experts in world economy maintain that an inflation rate of 6-7 percent is normal. The trouble is that we still have a long way to go before we get down to this level.

It is possible to forecast a scenario for the process of arriving at this level of "civilized inflation" in Poland?

[Pruss] It is difficult to prepare a detailed scenario, as there are too many unknown factors in any future predictions. It can be said, however, that the rate of price increases can be reduced. That rate is affected partly by more permanent factors and partly by temporary ones. To a certain extent it is also a reflection of the extensive "price revolution" of 1982.

[Krasucki] What does that mean?

[Pruss] As we all know, in 1982 prices doubled while incomes increased by about 60 percent. After a surge of such proportions, the only way in which we can halt the increase of prices and wages, as well as other incomes, has to be gradual. Such is the nature of inflation. After all, not all prices and incomes increase at the same rate. Increases in the prices of various goods and increases in the incomes of various social groups and people alternate at different times. Because of this it is not possible for the increase to be sharply checked at any chosen moment, for that would result in those prices, wages, or other incomes that had gone up just before the checking operation to remain relatively high, while those that had stayed unchanged for a relatively long time would appear relatively low.

[Krasucki] Are we then dealing with a closed circle?

[Pruss] Someone once compared inflation to the ripples in water after a stone is thrown in. The question is whether the rings are expanding or closing in toward the center. The art of combating inflation is, of course, to aim to make the rings close in toward the center, to cause their size to diminish gradually. This constitutes the "philosophy" of stemming inflation.

[Krasucki] But what would happen if we were to halt this progress temporarily by applying administrative measures?

[Pruss] If, for instance, we were to "halt" food prices increases, after a while all wages would go up nonetheless, and along with them, all other prices.

As a result of that, the relationships between food and other prices, and also between food prices and incomes, would become distorted, and this in turn would bring anarchy into the market.

[Krasucki] And that was precisely what we experienced as a result of the price policy pursued in the seventies.

[Pruss] And, therefore, experience teaches us that inflation forces both prices and wages to go up, and that the philosophy of combating inflation consists in its gradual curbing, aimed at the civilized target of 6-7 percent.

[Krasucki] We have been talking about ways to curb inflation. What are the ways to establish prices? Many economists maintain that our system of establishing prices on the basis of production costs generally discourages enterprises -- despite the barriers existing in the system in the form of the category of unjustified production costs -- from trying to bring their costs down. The reform stipulated that our prices should approximate world prices and that we would abandon the cost-related method of fixing prices in favor of the market-related method, where prices depend on the relation between demand and supply.

[Pruss] We do not make it our generalized aim to make our price structure similar to that of world prices. After all, every country has a different structure of prices, depending on internal circumstances. Differences occur even between EEC countries, where the flow of people and goods takes place without hindrance. This, incidentally, causes the phenomenon of people doing their personal shopping aborad and not necessarily in their own country.

[Krasucki] That phenomenon is also well known in Polish "tourist traffic"....

[Pruss] It is understandable enough. What we want, however, is for the prices of world market mass-turnover commodities, that is, the prices of basic raw and other materials, to correspond to world levels.

[Krasucki] But that is bound to affect production costs!

[Pruss] And consequently retail prices. But it is not only the cost of raw material that determines that price. What also counts is correct materials management, high productivity, and the application of modern, economical technological processes. The tendency expressed in the reform directions is to make the convergence between the prices of raw and other materials and those prevailing in world markets universal. This is because it applies both to domestic prices paid by industry for the imported raw materials and the prices of Polish raw materials used at home and for export.

[Krasucki] So far those ratios are not favorable for us.

[Pruss] And that is why the precepts of the reform do not quite work out in practice. On the whole world prices for basic raw materials -- given the present hard currency rates -- are higher than our own prices. We are above all else trying to tie our producer prices to world prices for the raw and other materials we import. Our domestic prices for Polish raw materials are far removed from world prices. They are simply much lower, and the best examples of this are the prices of coal and sulfur.

[Krasucki] This seems to corroborate the fact of the "clash" between the overall price policy solutions offered by the reform with the system of establishing prices on the basis of costs?

[Pruss] To a certain extent it does corroborate it. But we must not forget that costs always affect prices.

They determine the minimum price below which the producer will not sell if he does not wish to suffer losses. On the other hand, I agree with those who criticize any generalized policy of relating prices to costs. Our price policy solutions contained in the reform stipulate that the prices of raw and other materials should be based on world market prices, while the prices of other producer goods as well as consumer goods should be established on the basis of the situation prevailing on the market, that is, of the state of demand and supply. At that time we were hoping to recover a state of equilibrium in a relatively short time, as the proposed pricing mechanism could only function correctly with the market in state of equilibrium. Our hopes of attaining such equilibrium over some 2 to 3 years did not materialize, owing both to our economic difficulties and to the need to take into account the existing situation and prevailing public feelings. Thus although the range and scope of the equilibrium in individual market sectors is expanding from one year to the next, we are still some way from reaching total equilibrium. The large areas of imbalance existing within our market have forced us to restrict the freedom in establishing prices, which, under the circumstances of the prevailing negative market balance, could be -- and indeed were -- abused by producers. This, in turn, sent the mechanism of inflation spinning upward.

[Krasucki] In consequence of which prices have been "trussed up," as some say, "in plaster bandages?"

[Pruss] The existing situation forced us to apply restrictions and limit pricing freedoms. As the equilibrium is gradually restored, the normal market mechanism will be activated. Regulations existing since 1984 already envisage a gradual activation of that mechanism. Along with the introduction of the ban on price increases for producer and consumer goods above the limits resulting from cost increases outside producers' control, the government at the same time provided for the possibility of overriding that ban and applying the free pricing mechanism in two cases. The first occurs when a balance is restored between supply and demand.

[Krasucki] This presumably pertains to soap, detergent, and most table glassware and crockery goods?

[Pruss] Yes. In the case of glassware, for example, the ban on price increases no longer obtains.

[Krasucki] And the second provision?

[Pruss] It concerns those market sectors in which there is still no equilibrium, but which handle commodities classified as "nonimmediate" necessities.

[Krasucki] As it is not quite clear which necessities are indeed "nonimmediate," let us assume that we are talking about such goods as, for example, color television sets, freezers, hi-fi equipment, and so on.

[Pruss] Precisely. As a result of price increases, balance has, in my opinion, become restored in the color television sector. The same is also partly true of the more expansive electronic equipment. I expect the same will also happen with the more highly priced refrigerators, automatic washing machines, and so on.

[Krasucki] We have thus dealt with the question of pricing, and now we are left with that of subsidies. Can these be altogether abolished in the socialist system?

[Pruss] In my opinion it will be a long time before we can abandon them. If we did, it would be bound to cause much steeper price increases than the ones we are experiencing now. And we must remember that the people are already straining under price increases and the climbing cost of living.

This applies particularly to the low-income social strata. A higher rate of price increases would be for them an intolerable burden which could not be lessened even by the most carefully devised compensatory allowances, as these always compensate for the increased expenditure in terms of average values instead of meeting each individual's needs according to his consumption. Since drastic price increases are out of the question, staple goods necessary for maintaining people's living standards have to be subsidized.

[Krasucki] Proposals submitted by the Price Office also carried information on "cost-offsetting" food prices.

[Pruss] Thse cost offsetting prices were, however, calcuated on the basis of current production costs. We must take into account also their future increases. Consequently, the future prices increases must first of all allow for these increasing costs and only then can they be used to either restrict or eliminate the present food production subsidies. That is why it is difficult to envisage a total abolition of subsidies over the next few years.

[Krasucki] But, Minister, I still wonder whether we are not yielding too much to the pressure to offset the costs of food production.

[Pruss] Our subsidies, which have always been designed to protect the consumer against excessive price increases, are now beginning to look more and more like subsidies designed to aid agricultural production.

[Krasucki] We are not unique in this.

[Pruss] Agreed. These subsidies are beginning to resemble those applied in the West. Our agriculture is becoming more and more "costly," although this is, of course, through no fault of our farmers. This is caused by the increasing costs of the means of production which we need to supply to the farming sector, but also by the whole agrarian structure, the restructuring of which requires a lot of time and resources. Prices paid to agricultural producers should today enable them to expand their production and encourage them to remain in the farming sector. Since, however, consumers are unwilling -- or often unable -- to pay the cost-offsetting price for the processed product, that is, one corresponding to the price of agricultural produce, subsidies must be maintained.

[Krasucki] How should we wind up this discussion about the "philosophy" of prices?

[Pruss] Inflation is being slowly reduced already, although the rate of that reduction is slower than we all would have wished. A consistent price policy, along with consistent implementation of the economic reform, will eventually result in a situation where price increases will no longer exceed the limits of "civilized" inflation and consequently they will no longer evoke such strong feelings as are in evidence now.

[Krasucki] Although they will not invite enthusiasm either. Thank you for the interview.

DAILY CRITICIZES HUNGER STRIKE IN KRAKOW CHURCH

AU021139 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Feb 85 p 4

[Unsigned report: "Who Is Protesting at Biezanow Gming and Why?"]

[Text] A large banner proclaiming "This is a Hunger Strike" hangs over the gates to the churchyard of the Holy Mother Gming of Viezanow in Krakow. Not far from the gates, some cars with foreign registration plates are parked.

Passers-by show little interest in the goings-on. Some grandmas with grandchildren and individual pedestrians stop to look on.

On 21 February, during the mass in the Mistrzejowice Church in Nowa Huta, Father Adolfo Chojnacki, the administrator of the Biezanow Gmina, said that the hunger protest "was being supported by old, sick, and suffering people, who are strong only in spirit." Since the Western press agencies continue to publish the statements, appeals, and protests of the hunger strikers, what is the truth about the strike and about the situation in Biezanow Gmina?

During the night from 18 to 19 February of this year, a group of people claiming to represent a body defending human rights "against violence" in Krakow and extensively publicizing a statement, began a hunger strike "in shifts" as a form of protest against, as they insist, the violent intensification of measures of repression to which the activists of the former Solidarity trade union are being subjected.

The authors of the settlement say that they are particularly opposed to the arrest of Andrzej Gwiazda, Adam Michnik, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, and Bogdan Lis and to the fact that Seweryn Blumsztajn was immediately sent back to his French paradise on his arrival at Warsaw airport.

Some passages of this statement call for comment. What is the meaning of the "hunger strike in shifts?" Specifically, this phrase means that of the scores of people supporting the strike only a few of them eat nothing at all for a fixed number of hours at a time. The rest of them regenerate at the same time on the premises of the parish.

Who are the people on this "hunger" strike? Are they old and suffering individuals? Bozena Huger is 20, does not work anywhere, and is a member of the illegal Confederation for Independent Poland; her brother Radoslaw is a student of Krakow University and also a member of the Confederation; Piotr Swider is a student of the Krakow Polytechnical School and a member of the Confederation; Witold Tos, who was released from prison by the amnesty, does not work anywhere; and Agata Michalek is a student of the Political Institute of Krakow University. There is also Anna Walentynowicz; Anna Galus, who is a pensioner; and Mieczyslaw Majdzik, who is also a pensioner. The last three are really "old, sick, and suffering people, who are strong only in spirit," as Father Adolf Chojnacki said.

The small parish of Biezanowo has acquired fame thanks to Father A. Chojnacki, who a year ago said that it was a great sin to vote in the elections to the people's councils and who continues to thunder against the "red satans" in the course of his pulpit efforts to spread the faith. Now he is supporting the protesters with his "fast on water and bread," which is quite in order because this is the season of Lent. As Father Bronislaw Fidelus, chancellor of the Metropolitan Chancery in Krakow, told us, the chancery will not take a stand on the "hunger protest" and will not make any statement on it.

Representatives of the chancery are puzzled by the motives of the group of people who are occupying church premises in the Biezanow housing settlement in Krakow. Cardinal Franciszek Macharski of Krakow has asked the Biezanow priest to put an end to this "hunger strike in shifts." The chairman of the General Pastoral Department of the Metropolitan Chancery had had talks about ending this protest happening. However, all arguments that a site of the religious cult should be respected have produced no results as yet.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS PEC MEETING ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU021901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/3/1985 -- The Executive Political Committee [PEC] of the CC of the RCP gathered on March 2 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

During the first part of the meeting, the Executive Political Committee analyzed how basic indices of the 1984 plan were fulfilled. In connection with this, the meeting debated reports on the utilization of machinery, plant and outfit in industry, construction and transport; the fulfillment of the basic techno-economic indicators for commissioned industrial animal-breeding units; observance of set consumption of raw and subsidiary materials, fuel and electric energy and of capitalization norms; implementation of the plan of production costs in industry; accomplishment of the planned labor productivity in the national industry, building-assembly and transport; observance and control of quality of products and metrological activities -- in 1984.

The Executive Political Committee considered that as to 1983 results were good in these domains, which proves that the national economy has great possiblities and resources which can be more properly used with better organization of labor.

Underscoring the progress made, the Executive Political Committee assessed that all in all the results in these domains were not up to possibilities, up to the planned provisions. Shortfalls were still manifest in the activity of certain ministries, inudstrial centrals and economic units.

Analyzing both the good results and the causes which led to the mentioned shortfalls, the Executive Political Committee asked ministries, industrial centrals, all productive units as well as party bodies and organizations to take resolute steps to do away, as fast as possible, with the shortfalls manifest in 1984, make up for arrears and strictly observe planned provisions for the ongoing year and the whole five-year period.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu, party general secretary referred to how action was taken to fulfill those important plant indicators and stressed that an in-depth and exigent analysis should be made in each unit (and for each product) of the causes for which the indicators set in some domains had not been observed. He asked that, with this analysis as a basis, tangible, specific actions should be taken, as soon as possible, for a proper implementation of the planned provisions, a normal unfolding of productive activities in all industrial units and the fulfillment of economic tasks for 1985 in good conditions, of the production for export in particular.

Showing that owing to this harsh winter, with low temperatures, which hampered a good operation of electric power stations and hindered a normal activity in economic units -- which resulted in arrears -- Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that in keeping with the measures set, energetic actions should be taken in all economic units for a rhythmical production, compensation of arrears as soon as possible and full implementation of the planned physical and marketable production, the export production most of all in each enterprise, as of March.

In this respect the party general secretary asked the government, the management of ministries, centrals and economic units to establish in March the special programmes of measures to provide proper fulfillment of all the plan indices -- in point of both quality and quantity -- the full use of machines and installations, the reduction of consumption, material spending and production costs, an enhancement of products. The fact was asked that all these programmes be thoroughly debated and that an immediate passage be made to their implemtation.

The party general secretary expressed the belief that the people working in industry, construction, transports, in all the branches of the national economy would work in a responsible spirit for a firm implementation of these measures, in view of achieving best results this year and over the entire five-year period, thus creating the premises for a successful passage to the implementation of the targets set for the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan, and of the resolutions of the 13th congress of the party.

Next, during the meeting the Executive Political Committee looked into the report on the results of the animal census performed on February 1, 1985, as well as into the report on the evolution of the number of head of animals over the February 1, 1984-February 1, 1985 interval.

The Executive Political Committee considered the situation in this respect to be good in general. At the level of agriculture in general, compared to the results of the previous consus, the February 1, 1985 census shows the number of head to be larger with all the basic species, this providing conditions for higher deliveries to the state stock and the implementation of the programme of self-supply of the population with farmfoods.

According to the census, compared to February 1, 1984, the rise is of more than 286,800 cattle, 430,000 pigs, 256,000 sheeps and goats, 18,000 horses, more than 4,724,000 poultry. Rises have been manifest also in the private households in point of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, cows and heifers.

The Executive Political Committee considers that in spite of the important rises noted since the previous census, the rise in the number of head is not according to possibilities and the special programmes regarding the development of zootechny.

Taking this situation into account the Executive Political Committee asked for energetic measures to be taken in view of implementation the planned tasks for enhancing the number of head up to the planned level, and that in all the countries concrete programmes to be worked out in view of improving the activity carried out in zootechny, enhancing the number of head both in the state and cooperative units and in the private households of individual producers, for the attainment of the number of animal head established for the 1985-1990 period, and the implementation of the single national plan for development of zootechny and enhancement of the animal production.

CEAUSESCU, DELEGATION DEPART FOR LIBYA 4 MARCH

AU040747 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0743 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/3/1985 -- In the morning of March 4, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu have flown to the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on an official friendship visit at the invitation of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution.

The Romanian head of state is accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, foreign affairs minister, Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, advisers and experts.

The presidential aircraft left the Otopeni Airport at h. 9:30 a.m.

OPREA, NICU CEAUSESCU MEET MPJ SECRETARY

AU011914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/3/1985 -- On March first Georghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received Omar Diarso, general secretary of the Panafrican Youth Movement (MPJ) now visiting Romania. The sides pointed out the role incumbent on the young generation of various orientations and beliefs in the struggle waged by peoples for peace, a new international economic order, a better and juster world on our planet.

The same day the guest met Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], with whom he exchanged opinions and information regarding the current preoccupations of the UCY and the MPJ, the prospects of development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the UCY and the youth organizations of Africa, as well as their preoccupation with an active participation in marking the International Youth Year.

During his Romanian visit the guest also conducted talks at the Central Committee of the UCY, had interviews with youth and cadres of the youth organization.

PREMIER DASCALESCU CABLES YEMENI COUNTERPART

AU281158 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 26 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, Premier of the Government of the SR of Romania, sent a cable to Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of his being appointed to this office. In the cable warm congratulations and best wishes for health and happiness are conveyed, on behalf of the Romanian Government and on his own behalf. At the same time, the belief is expressed that through joint efforts the governments of the two countries will cooperate in order to develop the relations of friendly cooperation between the SR of Romania and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in the interest of our peoples, the cause of peace, and cooperation throughout the world.

BORBA ON INCREASING COST OF BREAD, OTHER ITEMS

AU272130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Feb 85 p 2

[Milica Dapcevic commentary: "Not Bread Alone"]

[Text] Starting yesterday, finally, after almost 2 months of dilly-dallying, bread became more expensive by about 6.6 dinars per kg on average. We say it is "finally" more expensive, because this step of the Federal Government (of course in agreement with the republics and provinces) has been brewing so long with innumerable sessions on it held by the Federal Executive Council [FEC] other organs.

One really cannot fault the explanation for a higher price of bread and flour. Looking at it from an economic point of view, it is rather convincing and clear; figures show that the losses caused by price disparities are counted in billions of dinars. The damage is great, and it must be made good. Anyhow, we are used to solving many problems with price policies, including this one.

However, we are not used to something else: that somebody, whoever it may be who decides on prices, makes such a move after such long and detailed consideration and with so much caution. We admit it is something new, even as regards the FEC. It is beyond dispute that this fact, in these difficult economic times, at first sight inspires a tiny bit of hope that prices will not be able to endanger the standard of living just because somebody does something when he feels like it. Unfortunately, this will be of short duration, for we will enjoy this sort of protection for some products, including bread and flour, only this year. Afterwards, these prices, too, will float, like those of other goods.

If some data are looked at more closely, all this "concern" by the Federal Administration and others for the price of bread -- in fact, the fear of how the categories of the economically endangered population will stand this price increase -- despite everything, looks ridiculous, to put it mildly. If we stick to calculations, it should be said that this price increase will cost the average Yugoslav family, eating a kilogram of bread per day, only about 180 dinars a month.

As the law says that the price of bread is determined by the FEC, while other prices fall within the purview of the economy and other sociopolitical communities, obviously, this time, the government exploited a situation that makes price increases conditional on setting in motion the entire machinery of protecting the standard of living of the people. The documents do not make it quite clear who should take care of the standard of living of the people, and how he should do it, when, for example, the prices of heating, rent, electricity, and city transportation increase -- and they have increased by 30 or 40 percent; or when the detergent producers simply "fix" a price increase of over 40 percent, and then say: Well, yes, it is unrealistic; we will examine and correct it. But they do not say when, how, and by how much. And nothing happens....

So it is now that the decision to increase the price of bread was adopted with extreme caution, but one closes one's eyes to the fact that when all is taken together, this item endangers the standard of living the least. The majority of the families in this country every month must pay rent, water, heating, electricity, and everything else that constitutes the basic necessities of life. Many spend almost their entire family budget on these. As reports from some of our cities have confirmed for some time now, some people have been unable to bear all these expenses, and do not pay them.

Unfortunately, there is not even any psychological consolation for these price increases; let us not even mention how each of them "appears" to us correct and well measured and economically justified. Are the detergents, for instance, not the right example? They seem to us just one of a thousand examples that is very significant for the people.

In conclusion, one should be reminded that a part of our overall uneconomic operations, poor accords, and poor organization of work is certainly calculated into the bread price, as are numerous other shortcomings that are obvious in determining the prices of other products. This is more clearly visible with bread, because bread is a unique symbol. Perhaps this is also because the decision on bread is made by the FEC while for other things one can say: associated labor has decided. This is a good cover, no doubt.

ECONOMISTS 'EXTREMELY CRITICAL' OF SYSTEM

AU282221 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Feb 85 p 3

[J. Radovanovic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Feb -- The basic cause of the economic crisis in Yugoslavia lies in the excessive domination of the political sphere over the economy; in the fact that for years political voluntarism has been able to ignore economic laws. But every ignoring of these laws carries a very expensive price. The entire Yugoslav society is now paying for it.

This, in a nutshell, is the conclusion that could be drawn from the morning part of the scientific gathering organized by the Social Sciences Department of the Serbia Academy of Sciences and Arts under the title "The Crisis of the Yugoslav Economic System -- Causes and Prospects."

Academician Kosta Mihailovic stressed in his opening speech that apart from certain results attained in production last year, proper measures for preventing the crisis have been omitted. They could have been effective 5 years ago when the crisis assumed quite definite outlines. The anti-inflationary program was published with a delay, and nobody adhered to the measures proposed by it; the stabilization program was implemented irresolutely, and this is clearly seen in the fact that its first stage, which should have been completed, has in essence not even started.

Economic policy is not active enough, Academician Mihailovic believes, so that only three significant measures have been adopted: a realistic exchange value of the dinar, real rates of interest, and free formation of prices. However, these measures were adopted at the request of the IMF, although we had inscribed them in the stabilization program. In public we often accuse the IMF of having "held a knife at our throat," but in fact it is the other way around, because nobody made us borrow, just as it cannot be said that the conditions of the creditors were not known to us, and the IMF, of course, protects them. One should also be clear about the fact that the IMF is only interested in the Yugoslav economy stabilizing to such an extent that it can normally pay its debts, and nothing more.

The same position was essentially maintained in the papers submitted by Dragoje Zarkovic, Josip Zupanov, Joze Mencinger, Slobodan Ostojic, Momir Cecez, and Dragutin Marsenic. They were presented to the gathering by Ljubomir Madzar as an "extremely critical attitude toward the existing economic system."

COMMITTEE DEBATES SOCIAL PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT

AU271915 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Feb 85 p 3

[Dj. Kesic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Feb -- In a 5-hour debate on the bill on the basic social planning system and on the SFRY social plan that was held at the session of the SFRY Assembly Committee for Social Planning and Development Policy, numerous remarks were made on and much criticism expressed about the proposed law by almost all republics and provinces, so there were a surprisingly small number of questions on which all delegations had unanimous or identical views. Some claimed that the bill considerably changes and develops the planning system and simplifies the now complicated and now functional mechanism, while according to others the bill fails to achieve this. It was claimed that with this bill we are much closer to the "state" than to self-managing development planning. It is also still not clear whether a completely new law should have been drafted, because it was reportedly agreed in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program that the existing law needs only to be amended.

As far as the guiding lines of socioeconomic development are concerned, about which all delegates spoke (this is, in fact, one of the rare articles of the bill that everybody agrees upon), it was said that republics and provinces -- not only the federation -- must adopt their guiding lines, so that all units would have their own development concepts. Supporting the basic orientations of the bill, Vasil Tudzarov (Macedonia) said that there is perhaps a deviation from the constitutional orientation that says that the basic planning orientations are adopted by republics and provinces, because the bill offers the concept according to which the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces adopts the plan without any previous agreements, which, according to him, places associated labor to the side of events.

The delegation of Croatia, represented by Nada Filipovic, suggested that the bill be submitted to the widest public debate, because what is at stake is a very important systemic law which does not pertain solely to planning.

State Planning?

This solution has led us to state and not to self-managing planning, Nikola Kmezic (Vojvodina) pointed out, warning that the role of social accords and self-managing agreements has been set up avoiding the Law on Associated Labor. The Federal Executive Council decided to create a new law, although the stabilization program says that the existing law should only be amended. This, according to Kmezic, is not a mere legal formality.

Staja Zdravkovic (Kosovo) had an opinion similar to the Vojvodina views, saying that it is not acceptable (Articles 33 and 34) that in the sphere of planning Vojvodina and Kosovo receive the same treatment in relation to Serbia as the republics do in relation to the federation, because this is in contradiction to the SFRY Constitution.

Among the opinions that were heard at the session which were in a way reflections of rather encapsulated interests, the speech of Vojo Srzentic (Montenegro) was most impressive. He said that changes in this field should by no means be a question of procedure, because we, in fact, have not had real development plans for years. We lack a joint development policy, and this is a serious cause of numerous illogicalities in our market. The basic principles of the bill can be supported, and they are not contrary to the Constitution. There exist contradictory opinions on the constitutionality of this bill, but I would remind you that we have institutions the duty of which is to assess that, and we should not hold endless debates about it.

NEWS AGENCIES POOL MEETING DISCUSSES EXPANSION

TANJUG Director Views Session

LD021637 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1428 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, March 2 (TANJUG) -- TANJUG Director Mihailo Saranovic has expressed the conviction that the setting up of an economic service of the Nonaligned Countries News Agencies Pool would contribute to improving economic cooperation among the nonaligned countries and accelerating their overall economic development. In addressing a press conference on the occasion of the Pool Coordinating Committee's 10th session due in Belgrade from March 4 through 6, Saranovic underlined that this service would greatly contribute to strengthening the economies of the developing countries and enhancing the presentation of these countries to the world.

Speaking about the activities of the pool, Saranovic said that a programme of assistance to the less developed news agencies of nonaligned countries has been worked out, which will be one of the topics of the committee's session. This programme foresees the establishment of news agencies in those nonaligned countries in which they do not yet exist.

The committee will consider tasks in establishing a telecommunications ring between the most developed news agencies of nonaligned countries which will contribute to an even speedier and greater flow of information in the pool, he said.

One of the topics of the agenda is the promotion of cooperation between the pool and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other international agencies. The committee will also discuss the expert training of personnel from news agencies of nonaligned countries, as well as the question of the host of the next session of the committee and the general conference of the pool. Cuba is the only country which has offered so far to host the 4th general conference of the pool next February.

Committee Session Begins

LD041121 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0919 GMT 4 Mar 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 4 (TANJUG) -- The tenth meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries opened in Belgrade today. The two-day session is attended by 42 delegations of news agencies and international and regional organizations. The agenda includes current topics pertaining to the strengthening and development of the system of equitable exchange of information among the nonaligned countries. The Coordinating Committee is to take a decision on forming an eco-pool, through which the nonaligned countries will exchange economic-business information.

In Belgrade's Sava congress centre, the representatives of news agencies and international organizations were welcomed on behalf of the host, the news agency TANJUG, by director general of the agency Mihailo Saranovic.

The session of the Pool Coordinating Committee, attended by 42 delegations of nonaligned countries' agencies, international and regional organizations, was declared open by the chairman of the committee, director of the Tunisian news agency TAP Bechir Toual.

The participants were addressed by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Information Mitko Calovski and the chairman of the Intergovernmental Council of Nonaligned Countries for Coordination in the Field of Information, Indonesian Minister of Information Harmoko. Calovski read a message of greetings from President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc.

BORBA PRESENTS 'CORRECT' STORY ABOUT LAWYER SEKS

AU021625 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23-24 Feb 85 p 2

[Ratko Stevic article: "The Sins of Lawyer Seks"]

[Excerpts] Some world news agencies, newspapers, and even distinguished politicians, according to a well-known scenario, are "demonstrating" their recognizable theses about democratic freedoms in Yugoslavia, and within that framework, their concern about the "case" of Vladimir Seks, asserting that he was recently arrested because he participated as a counsel at the recently completed Belgarde trial of the six persons accused of hostile propaganda.

Here, however, is the correct story about the sins of the Osijek lawyer:

The Seks dossier has been closed, at least for the time being. Since a few days ago this Osijek lawyer has been serving a sentence of 8 months' imprisonment for the criminal act of hostile propaganda. The last act was played in the corridor of the communal court, and Seks appeared in the main role for who knows which time. He exploited and misused the understanding attitude of the president of the communal court and conveyed to his wife a message that she should at once inform his people in Belgrade that he had been arrested and was now participating in a hunger strike. He also did not omit giving a homily to the people who happened to be there about his vision of freedom and human rights. In this way this 43-year-old Osijek man exploited the opportunity to make it quite clear that he is not even thinking of giving up his determination to act in a hostile way.

The recently concluded trial of those who were also accused of hostile activities in Belgrade offered the proper opportunity to Vladimir Seks to publicly show, while defending an accused, that his society is inhuman and that human rights are endangered.

The Osijek lawyer, who was convicted in 1981 for the ciminal act of hostile propaganda, defended a man accused of the same act.

During the euphoria of the mass movement in Croatia, or rather in Slavonia, Vladimir Seks, who occupied the post of assistant district public prosecutor, played a significant role in many well-known events, above all, in those connected with the "Baranja Case" and the events in the Osijek Post, Telegraph, and Telephones Enterprise. Working on the line of the mass movement, he contributed to a considerable extent to the flaring of nationalist passions in those events. The epilogue: Seks was replaced in his post as assistant district prosecutor and expelled from the LC. This did not seem to be much of a penalty for a man who had completed his education with the aid of this society and obtained an appropriate post, and he continued his activities against this society exploiting its weaknesses and, as it has been manifested, its lack of information. Through the Vojvodina Law Chamber, Seks opened his lawyer's office in Sid. He did not even work there, but it served as a good alibi for his work as a lawyer. He defended people, mostly those accused of hostile activities at the time of the mass movement. It appears he could communicate with them best and knew their difficulties.

Even when he was lying low, Seks never abstained from his expressions of intolerance and hostility toward this country and its social system. In the past few years he began publicly to belittle and to insult all and everyone in this country. According to him: "Everything here is rotten and everything stinks." He also asserted that "neither the Army, nor the courts, nor the investigating organs are any good," and he frequently belittled and insulted the personality of President Tito. He invoked Djilas and related his ideas on how this society should be organized. According to Seks, this country needs a Hitler, a Goebbels, and a General Franco. The youth should be educated, and the Army and the police should be organized according to his ideas.

Because of these dark activities, an indictment was filed against the Osijek lawyer in 1981 and he was sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment. In the same year, Seks was also sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment by a petty offences judge. At that time Seks warned his client that he would defend him in court, if necessary gratis, as long as the client did not come to his office with Comrade Tito and LC badges, because he "could not stand them." He did not even serve that sentence, but succeeded in having it annulled through various big and small connections!

Seks tried to play this card again in regard to serving the 8-months sentence. He was able to arrange some things connected with the postponement, and in others he was helped by persons in Zagreb and Osijek juridical organs. Who these people were and to what extent they helped will be established by the appropriate commission of the SR of Croatia Assembly, which has been set up and should now examine who helped Seks so that he was not sent to serve his sentence on time.

Many things are muddled concerning Seks in Osijek, but one thing is certain: This lawyer waded deeply in nationalist waters and his guilt, established in 1981, is not in dispute and has been fully proven. Therefore, one cannot talk about any chicanery or revenge of society because of his role as a counsel in the court trial recently concluded in Belgrade.

But the question remains: How did a lawyer convicted 4 years ago reach, not the prison, but the courtroom to defend others tried for similar acts of which he had been convicted?

Who postponed the implementation of the court sentence? The public is justified in expecting an answer.

LCY 'DISUNITY' DISTURBING TO PARTY MEMBERS

AU012054 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] We are approaching the session of the LCY Central Committee which on Tuesday will adopt conclusions on the implementation of the leading role of the LCY and the strengthening of its ideological and action unity. This evening we talk about the plebiscitary demand of the workers for a unified LCY. Here is Mirjana Trajkovic:

Economic crisis is not what worries party members most. What disturbs them and what the Communists spoke about most frequently is the disunity of LC organs in implementing party policy and the domination of pragmatism, voluntarism, egoism, and partial interest. The LC has closed itself into shells. Little is seen beyond one's own interests in the basic organizations of associated labor, was the most frequent remark during the public discussion. In the opinion of many, federalization has struck deep roots and pushed aside the valid statutory provision on the relations in the party, democratic centralism.

The discussions in the leaderships, it was pointed out, resemble accords and agreements being struck on the basis of the example offered by decisionmaking in the delegate system. The members pointed out details that seem to be unimportant: that the leaders at Central Committee or Presidium sessions sit in groups according to the republics and provinces; that except at the first Central Committee session after the 12th LCY Congress, no vote has been taken at sessions on the basis of democratic centralism; that the members of the Presidium visit only the organizations of the republic or provincial LC in which they were elected and rarely visit others, and so forth.

This time we cannot but recall again the differing public statements by prominent members of the federation, the republics, and the provinces, and the divergent views they expressed on questions on which unified positions have existed in the LCY. Various ideological currents, members warned, lead to factionalism.

Has the LCY really become a loose alliance of eight parties with nine statutes, nine party newspapers, and nine party membership fee scales, as was often said in the discussion. What can be done to establish firmer LCY unity? Members not only criticized, they also made proposals. True, some radical, unacceptable requests were also heard, for example, that the LCs of the republics and provinces should be abolished and that only the LCY should exist. There were proposals, which were also only minority ones, that the independent parts should be called the organization of the LC of a particular republic or province, instead of the present name, LC of a republic or province.

Views were also advanced that the LC should be organized on the work and production principle and not on the territorial political principle, in order to prevent the closing within the borders of the sociopolitical communities. But would this not lead to another extreme: closing within branches and groups? We are not sure that any new organizational solutions would essentially contribute to the strengthening of unity. The problem is much more complex.

The essence lies, as was also pointed out in the discussion, in the wrongly conceived independence of the parts of the LCY, and in this connection the neglect of the Yugoslav interests, in a retarded reaction of the leaderships to open questions, and in not respecting what has been agreed upon. The impression is that members are no longer prepared to tolerate hesitation and disunity, and the LC cannot and must not defend such conduct without running into the danger that it will be left on the sidelines of political events. It is a request of the members that the Central Committee should have a direct influence on the work of the organizations and organs of the LCs of the republics and provinces, that it should examine certain ideopolitical problems or disagreements between the parts of the LCY, that it should intervene in accordance with the statute, which is to say that it should begin to work in the way it was done in Tito's time.

ROUND TABLE EVALUATES NAVY'S CONTRIBUTIONS

LD011934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Split, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- Inaugurating today's round table in Split, organized by the command of the naval district within the framework of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and entitled "Yugoslav Navy as an Aspect of the Yugoslav Army Before the Final Operations," Vice Admiral Bozidar Grubisic pointed out that the aim of this gathering is to evaluate and stress the historical development and role of the Navy as an aspect of the armed forces of revolution and to acquaint the public with the historical contribution made by the peoples of Yugoslavia to the victory of the antifascist coalition, with particular emphasis on the fact that our national liberation was the only liberation movement that had a Navy within the structure of its Armed Forces.

Speaking about the present role of the Yugoslav Navy in the country's defense, Vice Admiral Sveto Letica noted that, on the basis of the experiences gained in the national liberation war and the post-war development, and with reliance first and foremost on our own resources, the Navy and Coastal Defense represent a respectable force that not only can successfully defend our sovereignty in the Adriatic, but can also represent a powerful element in averting aggression toward our country. The emphasis in developing and modernizing the Navy has been placed on increasing the efficiency and maneuverability of the fleet's strike force, improving the power of coastal defense, strengthening the system of air defense, and other measures.

In line with this, a more modern generation of submarines, warships armed with "coast-sea" missiles, and new artillery weapons in the Coastal Defense have been introduced. Furthermore, naval aviation has been strengthened by new flying craft, the infrastructure modernised, and so on. Our missiles represent a powerful fire and strike force, the kind our Navy has never had before.

Concluding his report, Sveto Letica stressed that this round table in the year of the jubilee of the victory over fascism also aims at once again recalling our contribution to the final victory over fascism. This is being diminished and disputed by those who should have a different attitude to our revolution and struggle. "We can tell them on this occasion, too, that others also had the sea, the coast, and the mountains, but that they have not done what the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia have done. They have not done it because they did not have the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. They did not have Tito."

At the round table, which was chaired by Admiral Josip Cerni, one of the first commanders of our Navy, the following also spoke: Bozidar Papic, president of the Split Municipal Assembly; Lieutenant Colonel General Fabijan Trgo, on the general military political situation in Europe and in Yugoslavia in the winter of 1944-1945,; Admiral Josip Cerni, about the organization, forces, and tasks of the Yugoslav Navy before the final operations; Vicko Krstulovic, member of the Council of the Federation, on Tito's deliberations of the situation and development of the Navy; General Ante Biocic, on cooperation between the Navy and the units of the VIII Corps and 4th Army; and Colonel Zane Srzic. Several participants in the final naval operations in the liberation of our country and the coast also took part in the debate.

DIZDAREVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH SERB LEADERS

LD012220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his associates and talks today in the SR of Serbia. In talks with representatives of republican organs and organizations -- Dusan Ckrebic, Ivan Stambolic, Slobodan Gligorijevic, Zika Radojlovic, Branislav Ikonic, Uros Bajic, and others -- views were exchanged on the most topical issues of formulating and implementing uniform foreign policy and bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and other countries, in particular neighboring countries, and on Serbia's participation in this.

The assessment was that participation and contributions by the republics and provinces in implementing uniform foreign policy of Yugoslavia are significant, varied, and incorporated as an essential factor in the development of relations and cooperation with our neighbors as a whole.

Some issues on cadre policy in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and on Serbia's participation in its implementation were also discussed in the talks.

THEFT, EMBEZZLEMENT INCREASE IN PRISTINA

LD031651 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1022 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Summary] Pristina, 3 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Pristina District public prosecutor's area, which also includes the municipalities of Podujevo, Glogovac, Lipljan, Urosevac, and Kacanik, reports that a sudden increase in detecting perpetrators of economic crimes was noted in the first 2 months of the year. The Pristina District Public Prosecutor's Office in the first 2 months alone submitted criminal charges against 20 persons who had either pocketed money from the social coffers or in some other way damaged their work organizations by more than 20 million dinars.

At the Sloga agricultural cooperative in Podujevo, seven people embezzled 14 million dinars. The warehouseman mainly responsible for this is still at large, but the other six are in detention.

The embezzlement of 3.5 million dinars by four people at the bakery in Kosovo Polje, stands out by the way it was manipulated.

Pristina District Public Prosecutor Pjetar Kolja believes there is still no proper attitude by self-managing workers' control services in work organizations because in most cases silence is preserved until something major is discovered. They should be acting in a preventive manner and immediately report anything suspicious. Sometimes when economic crimes are reported, those doing so wish to remain anonymous because they are afraid of revenge by thieves and embezzlers.

Kolja also said that another means of trying to hush up cases of theft or embezzlement in collectives by persuading the perpetrators to return the stolen money will no longer be tolerated and that in the future, criminal proceedings will be instituted against such persons.

TREPCA COMBINE 'FAILED TO LEARN ANYTHING'

AU011300 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Feb 85 p 11

[N. Selmanovic article: "After an Affair"]

[Excerpts] While one is waiting for the trial of main and direct participants of the "silver theft affair" in the Trepca Combine Lead Refinery, a question of current interest has again cropped up in connection with it, that is, the question of responsibility in this affair. As is known, there were some cadre shifts in the combine last year: Nazmi Mikulovic, president of the Trepca managing board, submitted his resignation and two vice presidents of the managing board and directors in the lead metallurgic plant were replaced. It is exactly these cadre shifts that are confusing the public: Almost all the replaced officials have found themselves in the posts of advisers with the same personal income or a higher one!

This, of course, goes completely against the economic laws of associated labor and primarily to the political stands taken here after the silver robbery. And the stance is clear and precise: All the people in leading posts that were replaced on the occasion of the affair will be distributed to various plants, according to their qualifications.

People in Trepca, therefore, failed to learn anything from an affair that shook more than just this large collective last summer.

DANAS ON TITO ASKING STEPINAC TO ACCEPT SCHISM

AU021825 Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No 158 26 Feb 85 pp 21-22

[Nenad Ivankovic commentary: "Implications of an Untenable Contention"]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that Jakov Blazevic and POLET (Nos 299 and 300) have been in the center of public attention recently. It was not only because of their lengthy interview (carried in two installments), which touched on many events and people (both alive and dead), but primarily because of some new and unusual contentions and assessments that have not been made public to date, or to which such attention has not been attached. One such assessment contention (which does not just imply the opinion of a participant but has a far broader meaning and concerns some leading people of this country and the revolution) is certainly the one that was (somehow jointly) formulated by POLET and its interlocutor and which concerns the "Stepinac case." What is involved is that after saying, "See, this is what Stepinac [Zagreb Archbishop convicted of war crimes] was. After Pavelic [leader of Ustashas] left him the gold, left him the silver, the archives, he received those bandits (he means Lisak and the others, remark by N.I.), gave them that bloodstained gold as traveling provisions so they could flee the country, and after the war was over he worked on the continuation of the bloodshed." Blazevic claims: "That trial against Stepinac was imposed on us. Had Stepinac been a little more flexible, there would have been no need for the trial. And he imposed it on us because he was a politically limited person." Adding to this, POLET then asked (contending): "And Comrade Tito offered (Stepinac), demanded of him that he separate the Catholic Church in Croatia from Rome and the compromised fascist Pope Pius XII who was entering the cold war?" Blazevic answers: "That is so. But it was not only Tito who demanded this. Strossmayer [Josip Juraj Strossmayer, 19th century Coratian bishop and politician] did not recognize Rome as the head of the Catholic Church, did not recognize that the one who is an archbishop of Rome should be the pope and the head of the entire world Catholic community. Strossmayer said this at the famous council held in 1869-1870."

It is already clear at first glance that these views are dangerously controversial: If Stepinac was guilty, then the trial could not have been imposed; but if, as Blazevic and POLET suggest, Stepinac failed to consent to the alleged political agreement and thereby "conceived" the trial, then there should certainly have been no trial. To what extent these "New Contributions" ["New Contributions to Josip Broz Tito's Biography," by Vladimir Dedijer in three volumes published in Belgrade, the third volume of which is considered controversial] pleased some people is explicitly shown in GLAS KONCILA (on 24 February) which carries on its front page a text entitled: "Jakov Blazevic: 'Had Stepinac Been a Little More Flexible, There Would Have Been No Trial'" and with the superscription "Quandaries After an Interview in POLET." Not without a certain satisfaction, the periodical concludes: "For the first time, therefore, we hear from the mouth of the very prominent revolutionary Jakov Blazevic that President Tito demanded that the Zagreb archbishop separate the Croatian church from the Roman unity, that he perform what is called a schism, but that Stepinac was not flexible enough for such an enterprise. Blazevic's claim is such that serious researchers of those years will probably have to submit it to an objective scientific test."

Why Only Now

If we add to this the fact that it was precisely some advocates and defenders of Stepinac who at one time fabricated (some of them are doing the same thing today, as well) similar theses ("Stepinac was convicted, innocent as he was, because he did not consent to the schism"), then it is obvious that what is involved are far-reaching claims.

Even more so since these assessments were not expressed as one's own conviction, but were attributed to President Tito, and it has been done now when he can no longer answer them. Therefore, one of the questions is: Why did Blazevic fail to express this contention before (during Tito's life)? He had many opportunities to do so because he spoke excessively about Stepinac and the trial at which he was public prosecutor.

In addition, all this is even more unpleasant because it smells, to some extent, of some kind of half truths, and it is well known how strong their echoes are.

POLITIKA CRITICIZES CALL FOR COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

LD031422 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, March 3 (TANJUG) -- No one denies the need for discussing questions of war and peace, but the coming out in favour of or against the conference (of communist and workers' parties) is increasingly obvious based on motives of action itself, the Yugoslav daily POLITIKA writes in an editorial today, prompted by an idea of convening a world conference of communist and workers' parties.

The daily notes that such an idea was cautiously put forth in Prague three months ago, at a session of the PROBLEMS of PEACE AND SOCIALISM editorial board, and has given rise to opposed reactions.

On one side, the daily writes, is the insistence on a "strategy of closed ranks", where the internationalism of each party is evaluated on the basis of its attitude to the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and "real socialism" (this is "the law", the Soviet KOMMUNIST has recently written) and, on the other side are remarks that the spirit of the Comintern belongs to history and that "world organization of Communists is outdated" (the Italian Communist Party).

Current actions of the advocates of a world conference, POLITIKA writes in the editorial, indicate that the Prague gathering was less a feeling of the pulse of the mood or a "trial balloon" and more an instructive appeal for closing the ranks.

The Yugoslav daily notes that parties in the countries of "real socialism" (with Hungary insisting that "each party must now more than ever before pave its own way depending on the national specific features" and Romania's view that a "free exchange of views should be ensured and no stand be imposed on other parties") spoke out in favour of such a conference. Parties in South America, eastern Mediterranean and Near and Middle East also spoke out in favour of such a gathering.

While the strategy of monolithism is predominantly reflected in "massivity" as its highest organizational reach, parties which do not believe in the suitablity of world conference -- these parties as a rule include those which insist on independence and autonomy -- focus their attention on the essential appraisal of the very nature of the movement in the present conditions.

The Chinese, who reject the existence of one ideological centre, view the development of bilateral relations on the principles of independence, equality, mutual respect and non-interference as more important than an unavoidable deepening of differences at a world gathering.

The representative of the Japanese Communist Party said at the Prague gathering that the "initiative is nothing but an instrument of the line of one single party".

The Euro-communist parties, POLITIKA goes on to say in its editorial, received the idea as an anachronism and as another revision, after a similar gathering in Prague in 1977, the achievements of the Berlin conference of European parties which opposed international solidarity and the right to independence and solidarity to monolithic internationalism.

The French and the Spanish have mainly ignored the proposal and Italians speak about the communist movement today as a "movement of ideas, aspirations and struggles which invoke socialism and communism".

Finally, POLITIKA writes, Yugoslavs do not believe in the existence of conditions for a world gathering. They are not against multi-lateral consultations if they do not adopt binding documents (who wants to consult, let them consult), but neither do they want new divisions and conflicts. For them, the struggle for peace is not a monopoly of Communists alone, but is waged on the basis of the widest rallying of all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces in the world.

Massiveness does not necessarily mean ideological correctness, just as closed ranks do not necessarily mean voluntary unity, POLITIKA writes in conclusion of its editorial today.

SUNDIC PREVIEWS REAGAN-SHCHERBITSKIY MEETING

LD021731 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Our topical foreign policy commentary examines relations between Washington and Moscow on the eve of another high-level Soviet-U.S. meeting. Here is Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] The latest exchange of accusations between Washington and Moscow through a Reagan administration statement before Congress and a PRAVDA attack on U.S. global policy, primarily toward Central America, has been received worldwide as a bad omen on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. Geneva negotiations on disarmament and demilitarization of space that are due to start on 12 March.

However, as often happens in relations between the superpowers, neither Moscow nor Washington is prepared, even in situations like this one, to give up their mutual contacts, such as the recent ones in Vienna on the Middle East crisis. So, the latest statement by the White House to the effect that on Thursday, 7 March, President Reagan will meet Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, indicates that, despite everyday mutual accusations, there is more to relations between the two superpowers than just contacts like those in Vienna. This meeting is all the more significant since it is taking place at the time of renewed exacerbation in Soviet-U.S. relations, the latest U.S. pressures on Nicaragua, and on the eve of the Geneva negotiations on reducing and limiting nuclear weapons and on demilitarizing space.

Reagan's last meeting with a member of the Soviet top leadership was also held in the White House at the end of September last year. That was his meeting with Gromyko when, according to reports, an agreement was reached on the Gromyko-Shultz Geneva meeting at which the two superpowers agreed to start a new round of negotiations on disarmament and demilitarization of space. As later transpired, Reagan's meeting with Gromyko marked the beginning of a new stage in Soviet-U.S. relations. In other words, an agreement was reached on that occasion that the two superpowers should from time to time exchange views on topical international problems, regardless of the differences and conflicts that are an inevitable feature of such a way of communications.

This is happening exactly at this moment with the United States accusing the USSR of having violated the SALT I and SALT II agreements and the USSR, on its part, accusing the Reagan administration of being the main trouble-shooter in Central America and other parts of the world.

In all probability, Reagan's meeting with Vladimir Shcherbitskiy next Thursday will be no less interesting than his meeting with Gromyko or the Gromyko-Shultz meeting in Geneva in January. It is not difficult to guess that the main subject of the Reagan-Shcherbitskiy meeting will be the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations on reducing and limiting nuclear weapons and on demilitarizing space, as well as Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole. The crisis in Central America, fomented and fanned by the United States, the fact borne out by President Reagan's latest statement against the Sandinist government in Managua, cannot be bypassed either, since it is having a considerable effect on overall trends in Moscow-Washington relations.

It should not, of course, be expected that the Reagan-Shcherbitskiy meeting will be followed by any fundamental turnabout in either the behavior of or relations between the United States and the USSR. However, it is quite certain that it will impart a new stimulus to further mutual contacts which, in view of the present complex international situation, is of considerable importance.

VOROTNIKOV ARRIVES FOR SERBIA, MONTENEGRO VISIT

LD041230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Belgrade this morning for a visit to the SR of Serbia and of Montenegro. He is accompanied by Vladimir Vinogradov, minister of foreign affairs of the RSFSR, and other officials of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

At Belgrade airport, the guests from the USSR were welcomed by Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbia Executive Council; Svetozar Rikanovic, Radisa Gacic, and other officials from the Serbia SR. Nikolay Rodionov, the USSR ambassador in Yugoslavia, was also at the airport to welcome the delegation.

During his visit to Yugoslavia, Vitaliy Vorotnikov will have talks with the top officials from the SR of Serbia and of Montenegro. They will discuss economic and other forms of cooperation. The RSFSR delegation will also visit several economic and scientific institutions.